

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1903.

NO. 10

LOCAL NOTES.

—Memorial Day next Saturday.
—Cut prices on fish to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.
—There is some talk of a cork factory being started at Huntingdon.
—John G. Gillam and wife are spending this week in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.
—Robert Johnston and wife, of Mount Union, were guests of Mapleton friends on Sunday.
—7 lbs. prunes for 25c; 6 cakes Dingman's, Swift's pride or Star soap, 25c at O'Connors'.
—A large number of Mapleton people attended the Robinson show at Huntingdon yesterday.
—The ladies of the U. B. church will sell ice cream on afternoon and evening of 30th at U. B. church.
—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
—Rev. Jamieson will preach a National sermon in the U. B. church next Sunday evening at seven o'clock. All are invited.
—Mrs. William Chilcote departed yesterday for Pittsburg and Dunbar where she will visit among friends for several days.
—Judge George B. Orlady of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, will deliver the Memorial Day address at Pittsburg on Saturday.
—When you want a pleasant physic try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.
—J. A. Parks, of Clay township, and E. O. Heck, of Orbisonia, were visitors to Mapleton Monday. Mr. Parks went to Warriors Ridge to visit his children.
—Ellsworth Dell and wife, who had been spending the past week with Mr. Dell's mother in Hare's valley, returned to their home in Altoona on Sunday.
—State Lecturer Cornell will be in attendance at the meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona Grange at Shirlsberg Wednesday and Thursday of this week.
—The proceedings of the Epworth League convention held at Newberg on the 16th inst. has been received at this office and will appear in our next issue.
—The J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, lost a valuable horse last Friday evening, the result of injuries received in a runaway accident in the forenoon of the same day.
—Mrs. Emma Myers, of Washington, Pa., who had been spending the past ten days with friends in Mapleton, returned to her home in the western part of the state on Monday.
—Preaching in U. B. church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, theme: "Bread of Life," also a patriotic sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. Jamieson, pastor.
—All members of the Sunshine Division, Sons of Temperance, are requested to be present at the meeting, Friday evening, May 29, as important business will be transacted.
—The Pennsylvania Glass Sand company are having a new crusher placed in their Keystone works at this place and the dryer at their Columbia works at Bridgeport is being rebuilt.
—J. G. Gillam and W. E. Hack spent last Thursday night on a fishing excursion to Mexico. They brought home with them eight carp and one shad. One of the carp weighed nine pounds.
—J. Calvin Shore, of Clay township, had a paralytic stroke a few weeks ago which has left him in an almost helpless condition. His son, John A. Shore, of Los Angeles, California, has arrived home to spend a while with him.
—A new schedule went into effect on the middle division on Sunday and on Monday a change of schedule went into effect on the East Broad Top railroad. In another column of the ITEM will be found corrected time tables for these roads.

—An east-bound freight train was wrecked in Jack's narrows about one mile east of Mapleton at an early hour yesterday morning. The wreck was caused by the train parting and the rear end colliding with the front end. Several coal cars were demolished, blocking all four tracks and delaying traffic for several hours. The Huntingdon and Mifflin wreck crews were sent out and by 5.30 o'clock in the morning the tracks were cleared and traffic resumed. No one was injured.

—Next Saturday the ladies of the M. E. church will sell bean soup, ice cream, sandwiches and coffee for the benefit of the new church fund. They will pitch a tent in front of L. F. Baker's shop where they will be glad to receive the patronage of their friends.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company last week completed the work of cutting down all the telegraph poles of the Western Union Telegraph company along its lines. On Friday Mapleton people witnessed the destruction of the telegraph line through this town.

—At Huntingdon, Tuesday afternoon of last week, Rev. M. L. Smith, officiating, Otis Park, of Cass township, and Miss Almira Fisher, of Mapleton, were united in marriage. The bride is an estimable young lady and we extend congratulations and best wishes to her and the partner of her choice.

—Just received a car load of flour and feed—Shumaker's patent flour \$1.20 per sack, Victor corn and oats chop \$1.15 per cwt., corn, oats and barley chop \$1.30 per cwt., pure corn chop \$1.35 per cwt., screenings \$1.30 per cwt. Remember all this chop is put up full 100 lbs. to the sack. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—John Stewart, a farmer residing near Losh's Run, on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, while walking on the railroad track Friday morning was struck by an immigrant train west-bound, and so badly injured that he died in Newport about noon. The dead man was 50 years of age. He is survived by a wife and several children.

—Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over \$2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised by his druggist, Mr. Alex. Richard, to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so and is a well man to-day. If troubled with indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite or constipation, give these Tablets a trial, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the result. For sale at 25 cents per box by J. G. Gillam.

—A short time ago it was reported to the pure food department at Harrisburg that renovated butter was being illegally sold in this county. B. H. Warren, dairy and pure food commissioner, directed Pure Food Inspector James Foust, of Altoona, to investigate and secure samples. This he did and they were given to Dr. Frear, of State College, to analyze. That official made report thereon and in consequence of this the pure food inspector made information against O. M. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon; Shapiro & Winder, of Broad Top City, and T. A. Appleby, of Mt. Union, charging them with violating the law relative to renovated butter. The informations were made before Justice of the Peace J. R. Patton, of Huntingdon, before whom hearings will take place at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 4.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

L. E. Dell	April 29, '04
J. M. Brumbaugh	April 29, '03
John A. Shore	April 20, '04
R. C. Fields	April 10, '04
Allen Walker	Aug. 6, '03
Edward Bailey	Jan. 1, '03
Mrs. H. C. Fisher	April 4, '04
J. M. Irvin	Nov. 13, '03
Thos. W. Irvin	Nov. 13, '03
C. H. Clark	May 18, '03
Mrs. Elizabeth Long	Aug. 27, '03
Alvah S. Dell	April 25, '04
S. M. Drake	May 19, '04
D. B. Heck	May 19, '04
David Sloan	April 1, '04
I. W. J. McClain	Aug. 28, '03
J. C. Curfman	Dec. 5, '03
Alice R. Boring	May 13, '04
John Greenland	Feb. 8, '03
Wm. Greenland	April 17, '04
Jos. A. Park	Jan. 28, '01
Mrs. Emma Myers	Nov. 27, '03

A Startling Test.

To save a life, Dr. T. G. Merritt, of No. Mehoopany, Pa., made a startling test resulting in a wonderful cure. He writes, "a patient was attacked with violent hemorrhages, caused by ulceration of the stomach. I had often found Electric Bitters excellent for acute stomach and liver troubles so I prescribed them. The patient gained from the first, and has not had an attack in 14 months." Electric Bitters are positively guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Kidney troubles. Try them. Only 50c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Sand Plant Burned.

The large sand manufacturing plant of the Pittsburg White Sand company, located at this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 10 o'clock. The fire originated at the sand dryer in the north end of the building and spread so rapidly that the whole building was enveloped in flames before anything could be done to save it. We are not informed as to the amount of insurance on the plant but the loss will be heavy.

Solomon Sechrist.

Solomon Sechrist died at his residence in Union township at 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, May 22, 1903, from the effects of a paralytic stroke which prostrated him about one o'clock the same morning.

Deceased was a son of the late Michael Sechrist and was a native of Cromwell township. As near as can be ascertained he was aged 75 years. About 1858 he was married to a Miss Fleck, daughter of the late George Fleck. To them one daughter was born. She survives and is the wife of Lewis Whetstone, of Petersburg. Mrs. Sechrist died May 30, 1866, and June 1, 1872, Mr. Sechrist was again married, his second wife being Miss Lucinda Starr, of Union township, who survives him. To them one child was born, which died in infancy. February 22, 1903, Mr. Sechrist united with the Presbyterian church of Mapleton and gave evidence of having been born of the Spirit. He was a quiet man of unobtrusive habits and for several years had been in delicate health. His death removes one of the old landmarks of the community as he had been a familiar figure about Mapleton ever since the town's history began.

The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Services, conducted by his pastor, Rev. H. W. Koehler, were held at his late residence.

Convention Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association.

The annual convention of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School association will be held in the Presbyterian church, Mount Union, Pa., June 29 and 30, 1903. Following is the programme:

Monday evening, June 29, 7.30 o'clock. Devotional services, Rev. Harvey W. Koehler; address, "The Relation of the Home to the Bible School," Rev. H. N. Follmer, Huntingdon, Pa.; address, "The Home Department," Dr. Frank W. Lange, Philadelphia, Pa.; address, "Self Education in Training for Sunday School Work," Rev. S. F. Forgeus, Huntingdon, Pa.

Tuesday morning, June 30, 9.15 o'clock. Devotional services, Rev. J. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon, Pa.; organization, committees announced, reports of officers and schools; conference, conducted by the Rev. W. G. Finney, Orbisonia, on "Our Field and Its Needs;" (1) as outlined in the Scriptures, Irvin C. Van Dyke, Huntingdon, Pa., (2) as to immediate needs, T. W. Myton, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa., (3) as to the purpose of our work, Rev. Howard N. Obold, Alexandria, Pa.

Tuesday afternoon. Devotional services, Rev. John H. Ake, Mapleton, Pa.; reports of committees, election of officers; address, "Organized Sunday School Work," Hugh Cork, General Secretary Penna. S. S. S. association; address, "Teacher Training," Dr. Frank W. Lange, Philadelphia, Pa.; "The Lesson Taught," Lesson for July 5, Thos. H. Suckling, Esq., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Tuesday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Devotional services, Rev. George E. King; address, "The Best Sunday School in Huntingdon County," Rev. Frank W. Lange, Philadelphia, Pa.; address, "Planning and Working for Definite Results," Hugh Cork, General Secretary Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association.

Not all the time allowed to a subject is to be occupied by the appointed speakers but ample time is to be given for discussion by the members of the convention.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for goods purchased on bill of sale, for stoves and furniture out on leases, and for provisions purchased at his store, will please call and settle for same on or before June 15, 1903, or bills will be collected by process of law.

W. H. Spangler.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 26, 1903.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican county convention convened in the court house, Huntingdon, Tuesday forenoon, May 26, 1903. Convention was called to order by County Chairman A. S. Welch. After roll call by Secretary S. I. Spyker, R. W. Williamson was elected permanent chairman, John K. Brumbaugh, of Marklesburg, reading clerk, and John R. Lehman, of Warriorsnerk, G. M. Cutshall, of Springfield township, and E. O. Heck, of Orbisonia, secretaries. The convention then took a recess until 12.30 o'clock.

The convention was called to order at 12.30 o'clock. After roll call the chair announced that the convention was ready to receive nominations for associate judge. The name of Geo. W. McClain having been withdrawn before a ballot was taken, the following persons were placed in nomination: E. O. Rogers, of Rockhill, and Harris Richardson, of Penn township. The vote resulted in Rogers receiving 46 and Richardson 99 votes. Mr. Richardson having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee for associate judge.

There being no contest for the nomination for sheriff, G. Chal. Port was nominated by acclamation.

Nominations for the office of director of the poor were then declared in order and the following persons were placed in nomination: William Davis, who received 44 votes, and Geo. W. Hetrick, who received 101 votes. Mr. Hetrick having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee of this convention for the office of director of the poor.

Nominations were then declared in order for jury commissioner. The following names were placed in nomination: T. M. Wood, who received 81 votes, and David Kurtz, who received 64 votes. Mr. Wood having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee.

On motion, the county chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three persons to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket this day nominated, either by death, resignation or otherwise.

No other business being before the convention, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Silk Dresses of Tin.

A Chicago chemist declares that 75 per cent. of the so-called silk used for skirts, blouses, and dresses is nothing less than tin, pure and simple, says the Chicago "Tribune."

He asserts that the practice of substituting tin for vegetable weighting substances originated in Germany. The vegetable matters were no detriment, though equal brilliancy of color was not obtainable, and there was not the same sheen and "feel" when handled as that produced by real silk, which has the rustle so pleasing to ladies' ears. "The practice of the dyer," he explains, "to whose hands the silk and yard are intrusted for dyeing and weighing, is to boil it, and in so doing he reduces every 16 ounces to 12, thus eliminating the natural gummy substances and the foreign matter added for the purpose of spinning. The 12 ounces were then brought up to 14 by the use of tannic acid, etc. To-day, by the substitution of tin, the 12 ounces are raised to 16 ounces, or even 30 ounces.

"The proportion of 'weighing' is more than that in black silk," said a manufacturer to whom this statement was submitted. "Frequently only one-fourth of the woven material is real silk; the other three parts are tin and dye."

Any woman can test for herself whether the silk she is buying is tin weighted. Let her hold some threads in a flame, and the genuine will leave an ash resembling that of wool when burned, with no traces of filament, while the tin weighted simply loses its color and tenacity, each thread remaining distinct in a thin wire gauze.

REDUCED RATES TO ASHEVILLE

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting American Society of Civil Engineers.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at Asheville, N. C., June 8 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Asheville and return, good going June 5, 6 and 7, and good returning to reach original starting point not later than June 15, inclusive, from all stations on its lines at the rate of a single fare for the round trip, plus twenty-five cents. For rates and conditions of tickets consult Ticket Agents. 5-27-1t

Changes in P. R. R. Officials.

A Philadelphia despatch dated May 25th, says: The various divisions of the main line of the Pennsylvania, which have been undergoing a reorganization, have been further shaken up by a general moving around of division superintendents. All changes that have been made and those in contemplation will come up before the meeting of the board of directors on Wednesday. It was learned at the offices of the Pennsylvania company to-day among the changes to be made will be the following:

The present Philadelphia division, which runs from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, will be extended to Rockville, six miles above Harrisburg, and the headquarters of the division will be moved from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

The Altoona division, which takes in the Altoona yards, the Hollidaysburg, Morrison Cove, Williamsburg and other short branches is to be made a part of the middle division and the position of superintendent of the Altoona division is to be abolished. The headquarters of the middle division, now at Harrisburg, will be transferred to Altoona.

W. B. McCaleb, superintendent of the middle division, is to be made superintendent of the Philadelphia division to succeed Thomas Gucker, who has resigned, to take effect June 1.

C. A. Preston, superintendent of the Eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie and Susquehanna division of the Northern Central railroad, will succeed Mr. McCaleb on the middle division.

Henry P. Lincoln, superintendent of the Elmira and Canandaigua division of the Northern Central, is to take the place of Superintendent Preston.

W. C. Coughlin, principal assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Northern Central, will succeed Superintendent Lincoln.

James H. Nichol, assistant engineer of the West Jersey and Seashore railroad, will succeed Mr. Coughlin.

The position of superintendent of the Pittsburg terminal is to be abolished, and the position of general agent at that place, formerly held by Robert Pitcairn, is to be re-created. H. A. Jaggard, agent of the transportation department, is said to be slated for the position.

For the position of superintendent of telegraphs to be vacated by Charles M. Schaffer, who will become assistant general superintendent of transportation in charge of passenger traffic, A. Keiser, passenger trainmaster of the Pittsburg division is said to be the coming man.

GREATLY ALARMED

By a Persistent Cough, but Permanently Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. H. P. Burbage, a student at law, in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for four or five years with a continuous cough which he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Mr. Burbage, having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised, concluded to try it. Now read what he says of it: "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the twenty-five cent size, was permanently cured." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Allentown via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Allentown, June 1 to 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Allentown from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, on May 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, good to return until June 6, inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the round trip. For specific rates, apply to local ticket agents. 5-27-1t

Too Great a Risk.

In almost every neighborhood someone has died from an attack of colic or cholera morbus, often before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A reliable remedy for these diseases should be kept at hand. The risk is too great for anyone to take. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has undoubtedly saved the lives of more people and relieved more pain and suffering than any other medicine in use. It can always be depended upon. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

When the Lightning Flashes.
A terror of lightning tortures many persons during thunder storms. There is not much ground for this fear, for few, indeed, are they whom lightning strikes. In deference, however, to the very prevalent fear of lightning that exists a lecturer gave the other day some rules of conduct during storms that, if observed, would prevent possibility of injury from lightning stroke.

"Should there be danger," he said, "of the lightning entering your dwelling, stand in the middle of the room, because the air will then separate you from the ceiling and walls. It is around the walls and ceiling that the flash travels. In the open air keep away from all high and pointed objects. Don't stand for shelter under trees. Particularly avoid every approach to rivers and brooks, and to those small streams that have been formed by thunder showers, for all these bodies of water are excellent discharging rods, and the height of a human being furnishes a prominence very attractive to the lightning. If you ride in a covered carriage during a storm see to it that no part of your person touches the top or sides of the vehicle."—Philadelphia Record.

Human Swallows.
"Makes me think of barn swallows," said the man from out of town, who was going through Harlem in a Sixth avenue "L" train. "Look at all those heads sticking out of windows!"

The city native looked. There were the heads, one or two, sometimes more, in almost every opening in the walls. "Nothing strange about that, that I can see," he said. "You can see more of them down on the East Side."

"Well, stranger," said the man from out of town, "it's a new one on me. But, as I said, it makes me think of barn swallows. Every been in the country? No? Well, these pesky birds build nests of mud under the eaves of the barns and leave just a little hole for themselves to go in and out through. You go along by a barn in a summer evening and look up at the eaves and you'll see a little black head sticking out of every hole. Seems to be too early for them to go to sleep and they have filled their little stomachs full of flies, so they just sit there and watch what's going on. Same here, I guess. Nothing else to do."

"And say, those children are just like the young swallows. Soon as they are big enough to poke their heads out beside the old birds, they do it."—New York Press.

That Settled It.
In the days when the people lavishly welcomed home the heroes of the Spanish-American war, a big man who had been behind a great gun was riding up-town on a Broadway car. Seated next to the sailor was an important-looking individual who, in the way of introduction and with evident pride, said:

"I am a sailorman myself in a way, but not exactly of the navy. You see, I am the man who supplied the cheese you had on your battle-ships."

"You are, are you?" queried the sailorman, as he struck him a blow that knocked his neighbor clear across the car. "And now," he asked, "will you tell me where I can find the man who supplied us with our butter?"—Woman's World.

It is all right to respect old age, provided it doesn't take the form of an egg at breakfast.

The trouble about saying smart things is that they generally come too late.

A DANGER SPOT.
A dangerous spot for pain is the small of the back; it tells of kidney ills, as do most pains and aches in the back. Kidney ills begin with backache and end with Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease. Cure Kidney and Bladder troubles before they reach the serious stage. Read how easily it can be done.

W. J. Hill, of 40 South Union street, Concord, N. C., proprietor of hardware and harness store, Justice of the Peace, and one of the best known residents of that city, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I got a box at the Gibson Drug Store and used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of annoyance, trouble and pain. The kidney secretions had bothered me for a long while, were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My back is much stronger and my health generally is improved a great deal. I am glad to make a public endorsement of the Pills, trusting that it may be the means of relieving some other sufferer."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Hill will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I got a box at the Gibson Drug Store and used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of annoyance, trouble and pain. The kidney secretions had bothered me for a long while, were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My back is much stronger and my health generally is improved a great deal. I am glad to make a public endorsement of the Pills, trusting that it may be the means of relieving some other sufferer."

CUBA'S FIRST BIRTHDAY

Joyful Independence Celebrations Throughout the Republic.

ROOSEVELT'S CONGRATULATIONS

The President's Message to Palma in the Name of the American People — Guns of Cabanas Fortress, the Old Spanish Prison, Proclaimed the Maiden Anniversary of Cuba's Independence.

Havana, Cuba.—The guns of Cabanas announced at noon that exactly one year had passed since the Cuban Republic was born.

The anniversary was celebrated everywhere, the day being observed as a national holiday.

In Havana immediately after the salute from Cabanas, the Rural Guards and artillery paraded on the plaza in front of the Palace and were reviewed by the President.

Standing on the President's right, between Mr. Palma and Secretary Zaldo, the American Minister, the only foreigner in the President's party, was a conspicuous figure.

But the celebrating began at midnight with the illuminating of the principal clubs, the sending up of rockets and the screeching of steam whistles.

The weather was ideally clear, even for Cuba, and a pleasant ocean breeze tempered the heat. Business was completely suspended and the streets were thronged.

Illuminations and fireworks at night completed the celebration, which passed off without disorder.

The Spaniards participated in the rejoicings with but little less enthusiasm than the Cubans.

Among the cablegrams of congratulation received by President Palma was this from President Roosevelt, dated Delta, Cal.:

"I extend hearty congratulations in the name of the American people to you and the people of Cuba on the anniversary of her independence, and for the progress she has made and the well-being achieved during the past year."

President Palma replied:

"The Cuban people highly appreciate your kind message on this day of blessings, and I have the honor to convey to you the expression of their warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the increasing prosperity of the United States under the wisdom of your administration."

Root Sends Congratulations.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root cabled to President Palma of Cuba:

"Accept hearty congratulations upon the first anniversary of the establishment of the independent government of Cuba and upon the strength and wisdom with which you have conducted your great office. The year of successful administration and respect for law has confounded the enemies of Cuba and strengthened the courage and hope of her friends. You have my sincere and earnest wishes for continued prosperity."

"Cuba Day" at Palma's Old Home.

Central Valley, N. Y.—The entire population of Central Valley, the American home of President Palma, celebrated "Cuba Day." A President's salute was fired in front of President Palma's residence at noon and the Township Committee sent a cablegram of congratulation to the President in Cuba. There was a parade of school children, and the town was gay with flags and bunting.

FIRE DESTROYS 250 HOUSES.

One-fourth of the Population at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Left Homeless.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—A fire which started in the shoe factory of Cole Brothers, destroyed half a dozen flourishing industries and 250 houses, leaving nearly a quarter of the city's population homeless. The loss is placed at \$400,000. Nobody knows how the fire started.

The fire got beyond the control of the local firemen, and word was wired to Montreal for help. Two steamers and a supply of hose made the run of thirty-six miles in forty-four minutes.

Their coming was opportune, for by this time the fire had worked its way up to St. Antoine street, and was attacking the finest business blocks of the town, situated on the market square. Through the efforts of the Montreal men the market building and the buildings on the other side of the square were saved.

The burned district is practically the same as that destroyed in 1876.

BILL TO KILL IDIOTS AT BIRTH.

Michigan Legislator Offers One For Electrocution of Hopeless Cases.

Lansing, Mich.—As a substitute for an appropriation for a Home for Feeble Minded, Representative Rodgers, of Muskegon, has introduced a skeleton measure providing for the electrocution of all children who are regarded as hopeless cases. The details of the measure are not worked out in full. The legislator backed up his measure with the plea that humanitarian interests demanded the removal of children whose minds were such as to render them a burden to society and incapable of happiness for themselves.

The bill was based upon the report from the superintendent of the present asylum to the effect that many of the inmates did not possess, nor ever would have, mind enough to know that they are alive. The bill has been handed to a committee, where it probably will be buried.

TELEGRAPH POLES FALL

Pennsylvania Railroad Destroys Property of the Western Union.

RESULT OF LONG, BITTER FIGHT

When the Court Refused an Injunction to the Telegraph Company the Railroad Tears Down 15,000 Miles of Wire in Six States — The Western Union Hopes to Recover Heavy Damages.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fifteen hundred miles of telegraph line were put out of business, 15,000 miles of wire grounded, 60,000 poles chopped down and \$750,000 worth of telegraph property destroyed, is the record of the latest developments in the Pennsylvania Railroad-Western Union fight.

History shows no record of one corporation striking another a blow so tremendous as that just dealt to the Western Union Telegraph by the Pennsylvania Railroad. A. J. Cassatt began more than a year ago to retaliate on George J. Gould, who had dared to invade Pennsylvania by pushing the Wabash Railroad into Pittsburgh.

When finally the Pennsylvania Railroad struck the Western Union, the blow fell almost simultaneously in six States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New York. It lost none of its force because it spread over such great area.

Into the effort went the mighty power of a great corporation. Fully 8000 men, distributed along nearly 2500 miles of railroad, were hurled against the Western Union in the work of destruction.

The morning was well advanced when a message flashed over the wires from Pittsburgh to the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Broad street station. It announced that Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court, had formally refused the restraining injunction previously asked for by the Western Union, and, further, declined a request for delay pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, made by A. M. Nepper, counsel for the telegraph company. The removal of the wires had been arranged for in advance as far as practicable.

New axes were stored at convenient points ready to hand. When the order came every section turned in to demolish the Western Union property.

New York City.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that the Pennsylvania Railroad was taking great risks by removing the telegraph equipment.

"The case will be appealed," said one of the company's attorneys, "and if it is decided by the Supreme Court in our favor the Pennsylvania will be called upon to indemnify us for all damage."

CUBAN TREATY SIGNED.

It Embodies All the Provisions of the Platt Amendment.

Havana, Cuba.—The permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, in which is incorporated all the provisions of the Platt amendment, was signed at the office of the Secretary of State instead of at the palace, as was the case with former treaties. The signers were Secretary of State Zaldo and United States Minister Squiers, who were constituted special plenipotentiaries for that purpose by their respective governments.

The permanent treaty contains no provision for its abrogation and no extraneous conditions of any kind. It simply incorporates the entire Platt amendment into the form of a treaty. The length of time consumed by the negotiations was principally due to the fact that the Cuban Government desired to include in the treaty various extraneous conditions, especially one to the effect that there should be no intervention in Cuban affairs by the United States except through the initiative of the President of Cuba. All these conditions were rejected.

It is now expected that an agreement covering the details of the United States naval stations will be reached by President Palma and United States Minister Squiers within three weeks.

\$73,500 FOR RAE BURN PORTRAIT.

Sensational Price Paid in London For Sir John Sinclair's Likeness.

London.—A sensational price, \$73,500, was paid by a dealer in a London auction room for Raeburn's portrait of Sir John Sinclair.

Sir Henry Raeburn was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, in 1756. He died in 1823. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but educated himself in painting. He became a famous portrait painter, and painted portraits of distinguished Scotch people, such as Sir Walter Scott and Sir John Sinclair, the author.

RECORD YEAR IN IMMIGRATION.

Total Number of Aliens to Arrive in 1902 May Reach 850,000.

Washington, D. C.—Immigration Bureau officials believe the immigration record this year will reach 850,000. For the first ten months of the current fiscal year the number of immigrants was 620,711. The total number in 1902 was 648,743. The record year was 1882, when 788,992 aliens arrived.

May is always the largest month in immigration, and it was expected that more than 100,000 aliens would enter the port of New York alone this month.

BIG DEFICIT ANGRERS PAYNE

Mr. Machen's Free Delivery Service is \$227,300 Out of the Way.

HE EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY

He Had No Right, Declares the Postmaster-General, to Incur a Deficit Without His Superior's Consent — Wholesale Establishment of Rural Routes Said to Be Cause of the Trouble

Washington, D. C.—A deficit of \$227,300 in the Free Delivery Division has caused consternation in the Postoffice Department. Postmaster-General Payne severely criticises Superintendent Machen, now under suspension, for permitting so large a deficit.

Mr. Payne has decided not to suspend any routes as a result of the deficit, but he will not establish any new ones until the next appropriation becomes available, July 1. Congress will be asked to make the deficit good.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne received an intimation on May 1 that a deficit existed. He wrote Mr. Machen, and a letter was received, signed by Bookkeeper Speich, saying the deficit aggregated \$20,000. Mr. Payne directed Mr. Bristow to investigate. Mr. Bristow's answer places the city free delivery deficit at \$105,700 and the rural free delivery \$121,600.

Mr. Machen said that on May 1 the deficit, as shown by the books, amounted to only \$20,000. The \$227,300, he says, is an estimate up to July 1. Beyond declaring that there has been no attempt at deception he refused to discuss the matter.

Mr. Payne declined with some warmth to say whether the circumstances surrounding the deficit warranted the removal of Mr. Machen. Mr. Payne said that in his opinion the question was impertinent. He was asked by the newspaper correspondents regarding the discrepancy between the \$20,000 reported by Mr. Machen as the deficit and the \$227,300 later reported by the inspectors. Mr. Payne replied that, promptly on the receipt of the report from Mr. Machen that there was a deficit of \$20,000, he gave instructions that this deficit should not be increased, and that expenditures should be curtailed so as to eliminate it, if possible, by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. "Then," added the Postmaster-General, "I immediately got the report that the deficit was \$227,000. A subordinate official has no authority to create a deficit without the authority of his superior officer, I care not who that subordinate officer may be. If he knew on May 1 that there was a \$20,000 deficit, and that very day appointed a large number of carriers, which would largely increase the deficit, the action was objectionable."

Mr. Payne said, however, he would give Mr. Machen an opportunity to explain the amount and the cause of the deficit, which friends of the accused official asserted that he would have no difficulty in doing.

TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Boers Conspicuous by Absence From First British Legislature.

Pretoria, South Africa.—The first British Transvaal Parliament was opened by Sir Arthur Lawley, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. In welcoming the new and enlarged legislative council the Lieutenant-Governor said the Government had done its best to obtain a representative body without recourse to popular election, which in these times would only create political and racial strife. He foreshadowed important measures for local self-government, heavy expenditures in the extension of railroads and other public works, and promised so far as possible to meet local sentiment in regard to education. Provision would be made to teach the Dutch language. The Boers were conspicuously absent from the assemblage.

WHITE AND TWO NEGROES HUNG.

Lynched For Murdering a Prominent Advocate of Prohibition.

Tampa, Fla.—Amos Randall, white, and Dan Kennedy and Henry Golden, negroes, were lynched at Mulberry, Polk County, thirty miles from here, for the murder of Barney Brown, a white man. Randall was charged with being the operator of a "blind tiger," and Brown was a prominent advocate of prohibition in the campaign which has just ended. The other night, while Brown was en route home, he was shot from ambush and his throat cut.

The people of Mulberry secured evidence which led them to believe that Randall had employed negroes to kill Brown. The three men were taken into custody, and one of the negroes confessed that Randall had hired them to commit the crime.

ABANDONED TOWN BURNED.

Montana City Wiped Out by a Fire Set by Tramps.

East Helena, Mont.—Montana City, four miles south of here, at one time one of the famous placer camps of Montana, was destroyed by fire. The camp has been deserted for a long time.

Once a city of 4000 people, with a daily paper, first class hotels and fine streets, Montana City had sunk until for a decade it had been entirely abandoned. It is thought the fire was the work of tramps.

Kishineff Police Chief Dismissed.

The Chief of Police at Kishineff, Russia, has also been dismissed for failure to suppress the anti-Semitic riots.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Nitrate Beds of Chile.

The annual report of the Nitrate Association of Chile, which controls the world's supply of nitrate of soda, shows the production in 1902 to have been 2,982,522,800 pounds from seventy-eight works. The nitrate beds are near the surface and are worked as stone quarries. It is anticipated that the immense amount of nitrate the United States now gets from Chile for use in fertilizers will ultimately be supplied by factories making it by electrical process from the air, as is being done at Niagara Falls.

Police Sweating.

"Sweating" in police parlance is about synonymous with "bullying" a prisoner into confession. Sometimes, in its milder forms, it corresponds with "cajoling." It is the natural resource of the policeman who has no detective ability, and would not know how to follow up a clew if by any chance he should recognize one when he met it. There is nothing wrong, of course, in seeking information from a prisoner, but there is something decidedly wrong when the police depend upon that means, to the neglect of others, for the tracing of crime.—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Artist to Be Envied.

We know of no one more to be envied at the time than a well-dressed cutter on a fashionable promenade, walking behind a stylish, artistic, right-fitting coat that he cut, gloriously and beautifully adorning the back of a well-dressed man.—Tailor and Cutter.

Since 1862 over \$27,000,000 have been expended in the construction of 1300 miles of levees along the Mississippi, and of that amount the United States Government has contributed over \$12,000,000.

The more wisdom a man has the less he boasts of. N. Y. 22.



Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has secured this to me."
—MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

THE VICTIMS AT KISHINEFF

Lord Cranborne Puts the Dead at Double the Russian Estimate.

MURDER OF A BOY THE CAUSE

The Jews Were Then Attacked, and About 100 Lost Their Lives—Our State Department Deluged With Protests—Russia Does Not Want American Relief For Sufferers—Count Cassini Threatened.

London.—The Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, was asked in the House of Commons for information on the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, Bessarabia, a month ago. The Secretary, in reply, placed the total number of killed at about double the number given in the official Russian report. Otherwise the facts do not differ from those already published. Lord Cranborne added:

"According to the Government's information the disturbance arose from the murder of a Christian lad, which was wrongly attributed to the Jews. The latter retaliated on their assailants and the result was an attack on the Jews by a mob on Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, in which, it is believed, about 100 Jews lost their lives and many were injured."

[The official announcement from St. Petersburg said that forty-five persons were killed and 424 were injured during the massacre at Kishineff.]

The Jews of London are indignant at the assertion of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, that the troubles at Kishineff were the outcome of the usury of the money lenders. The editor of the Jewish World offers to give \$250 to any American charitable institution named by Count Cassini if the latter can substantiate his assertion to the satisfaction of three Americans of standing in the United States.

COUNT CASSINI THREATENED.

Unusual Precautions Taken to Protect the Russian Ambassador.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has learned that since the Kishineff massacre Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has received many anonymous letters threatening his life. He professes no concern over them, but it is said that he is taking unusual precautions.

Secretary Hay has received a great batch of demands for action by the United States in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia. They were from societies and individuals and from all over the country.

Under international law Russia is supreme in her own affairs, and no country can question her management of them without committing an unfriendly act. If Mr. Hay were to send Russia a note on the subject, no matter how friendly the motive, she would probably return it, which would make it a very serious matter. Wars have resulted from returned notes.

Mr. Hay recalled while discussing his position with a friend, that Russia's reply to our inquiry about the Russo-Chinese treaty was very sharp and frosty.

Russia said very plainly that it was none of our business, but that as a token of friendship to the United States she would assure us that the story was false. At the same time Russia intimated plainly that we were straining her friendship by persistent inquiries after she had once stated her position.

RUSSIA DECLINES AID.

Tells Mr. McCormick She is Able to Care For Kishineff Inhabitants.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Russian Government has received no representations from the Government of the United States in regard to the Kishineff massacres beyond an inquiry, through Ambassador McCormick, several days ago, whether the money and supplies which were being offered from all parts of America for the sufferers would be acceptable to the Russian Government. The Foreign Office replied that while it greatly appreciated the American generosity there was no need for relief, as the wants of the inhabitants of Kishineff were being looked after.

There is no doubt that while the Russian officials much regret the Kishineff massacres they equally resent what they call the "anti-Russian agitation in America," which they say is fermented by the influential English press.

SUICIDE, NOT A WEDDING.

Bridegroom Did Not Appear, and Bride Drowned Herself.

West Point, Ga.—Because the man who had won her heart failed to appear for the wedding, for which everything had been arranged, Stella Lawrence, of Lanett, Ala., jumped into the Chattahoochee River and drowned herself.

The wedding had been duly announced and the minister as well as the guests were on hand, but the prospective bridegroom did not put in his appearance. Miss Lawrence left a note to her mother saying:

"Don't grieve after me, for I am miserable. I cannot live. My heart is broken; farewell dear mamma."

Only Two Saloons in New Hampshire.

The State of New Hampshire was never so dry under a prohibition law as it is now under a license law. So far the State Commissioners have granted only nineteen licenses in the State and only two saloons, one in Concord and one in Manchester, have been opened.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED

Cashier Sherwood, of Southport, Conn., an Embezzler.

His Defalcation May Amount to About \$100,000—Officials Say That the Closing is Only Temporary.

Southport, Conn.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Oliver Sherwood, cashier of the Southport National Bank, and son of E. C. Sherwood, President of the bank, who has disappeared from this town. Sherwood is charged with the defalcation of nearly \$100,000 of the bank's funds.

Because of the disappearance of Sherwood, a meeting of the directors of the bank was held here and Frank K. Sherwood, a brother of the missing cashier, was elected to fill his position. Experts were then called in and an examination of the books was made which resulted in the discovery of the shortage. Sherwood was President of the Wilbur Mining Company of Colorado and the executor of a number of estates in this county.

It is feared that the mining company and the estates may have suffered losses also, and an examination will be conducted to ascertain if possible the exact amount of the defalcation.

Friends of Sherwood say that his disappearance is brought about by insanity induced by overwork and claim that Sherwood has been working until late in the night for the last three months. The bank officials, however, are authority for the statement that the books show evidence that the overwork was due to his fear of discovery and an attempt to fix the books so that the shortage might not be discovered by the bank examiners.

Sherwood lived here for many years with his wife and two children. He was forty-five years of age.

Frank K. Sherwood, the new cashier, confirmed the announcement from Washington that the bank had closed its doors, but said it was only a temporary matter, and that in three or four weeks at the latest business would be resumed. All depositors, he said, would be paid in full, the surplus of the bank being sufficient to meet all demands. The object in closing, he said, was to enable a careful examination to be made to determine just the condition.

Washington, D. C.—The Treasury Department received a telegram from National Bank Examiner Perkins announcing the closing of the Southport National Bank of Southport, Conn. This action, it is understood, was taken in consequence of the defalcation of the cashier, which is believed to have approximated \$100,000. Ellis S. Pepper, receiver of the Pynchon National Bank of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed receiver.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Two Men Kill Him as the Climax of a Political Disturbance.

Ufa, European Russia.—Governor Bogdanovitch, of the Province of Ufa, was instantly killed by two men in the Town Park. The assassination was the climax to a political disturbance that has caused many riotous outbreaks in the province in the past few months.

Governor Bogdanovitch's assassins escaped.

Ufa, the capital of the province of that name, is a city of 28,000 inhabitants. It is the last station on the Trans-Siberian Railroad in European Russia, and, therefore, a city of considerable importance.

BONFIRE OF SLOT MACHINES.

Gambling Devices Worth \$125,000 Publicly Burned in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Thirteen hundred slot gambling machines, valued at about \$125,000, were publicly burned by order of Director of Public Safety Smyth. Seven hundred of the machines were captured in raids conducted by the Law and Order Society and 600 were confiscated by the police.

Director Smyth has in his custody 250 pounds of nickels and pennies, and Secretary Gibboney, of the Law and Order Society, has \$1600 taken from the machines captured. This money will be turned over to the City Treasurer.

HERDERS FREEZE TO DEATH.

Montana Blizzard Said to Have Cost \$5,000,000 in Stock.

Great Falls, Mont.—The heaviest cattle and sheep loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will be \$5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible snowstorm which has raged for three days. In some sections fully ninety per cent. of the sheep on the ranges have perished.

Three herders, at least, wandered away in the blinding storm and have been frozen to death.

Herders abandoned their flocks and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches.

Of a consignment of 600 cattle bound for Havre all but five were found frozen stiff.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Florida Mob Kills a Man Who Said He Acted in Self-Defense.

Madison, Fla.—Wash Jarvis, white, who killed his cousin, John Waldrop, was taken from the jail in this city by a mob and lynched. The men became involved in a difficulty about the employment of laborers and Jarvis shot Waldrop dead. The murderer said that he did the shooting in self-defense. This has been denied by witnesses. The two men represented large families, and were first cousins. They had quarreled several times before.

DEATH IN GREAT AUTO RACE

A Shocking Series of Accidents in the Paris-Madrid Event.

GOVERNMENT STOPPED CONTEST

About 300,000 Persons Witnessed the Start—One Competitor Burned to Death Under His Overturned Car—Two Soldiers and a Child Killed by One of the Machines—Blow to Auto Racing.

Paris, France.—The greatest automobile race ever begun was peremptorily declared off by Premier Combes because of an appalling list of fatal accidents attending the run from Versailles to Bordeaux. The event was the great Paris-Madrid race, and the most notable automobilists of the world were the participants. At least seven persons were killed and three others were fatally injured.

A mechanic, two soldiers, a woman and a child, who were standing near the course near Ablis, were struck by the racers and all of them instantly killed.

At Bonneval L. Porter, one of the contestants, burned to death while racing along a level stretch at a frightful pace. The machine caught fire in some unaccountable way and the chauffeur was instantly enveloped in flame. When taken from the wreck the body was found to be burned to a crisp.

Barrow, the Englishman, ran over a dog near Liboume, which caused him to collide with a tree. The occupants of the automobile were thrown. His machinist was killed and he was fatally injured.

Marcel Renault, the winner of the Paris-Vienna race, lost control of his machine, and ran into a ditch and was upset, which practically put him out of the race, though he was uninjured.

Couheverac also ran into a tree and was thrown violently to the ground. He was in a most serious condition and his automobile was wrecked. Farmer met with an accident which put him out of commission.

Fully 100,000 people witnessed the start at Paris at 3 o'clock a. m., there being 314 entries. Three hundred qualified and started, one every minute for five hours.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Henri Fournier were among the racers. The roads were found to be in better condition than had been anticipated.

The first stage of 343 miles was finished at noon, when Louis Renault dashed at a furious pace into Bordeaux, having made a record run of eight hours and twenty-seven minutes. An hour later M. Gabriel arrived with a still better record of eight hours and seven minutes. It is estimated that these automobiles covered sixty-two miles an hour on the road outside the cities.

It is stated that Louis Renault's automobile attained at Beaudiniere, between Chartres and Bonneval, a maximum speed of eighty-eight and three-fourths miles an hour.

Four Killed by Autos in Great Britain.

London.—Concurrently with the reports of the fatalities caused by the automobile race in France came reports of four deaths caused by motor cars in Great Britain. A woman seventy-two years old was killed at Edinburgh, a man was killed at Kew, and at Bristol, where bicycle races were in progress, a motor cycle killed a competitor and a spectator.

TOWNS WRECKED BY TORNADES.

Lives Lost, Crops Damaged and Property Destroyed in the West.

Topeka, Kan.—Half a dozen towns were partly or completely wrecked, a dozen people were killed or fatally injured, over 100 were badly hurt, scores of cattle were killed and hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage was done by a series of tornadoes extending from Oklahoma to Lake Michigan. The greatest damage was in Kansas, where the furious gale demolished a string of prairie towns and razed thousands of acres of standing crops. An unprecedented rainfall flooded Oklahoma City, and the total loss to property is estimated at over \$100,000.

Enid, Okla.—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and property damage to the extent of \$300,000 was done to the Enid Bottoms by a cloudburst that struck west of this city. A hundred houses were partly or completely submerged.

BANK OFFICER TRIED SUICIDE.

Buffalo Bookkeeper Shoots Himself and Confesses to Shortage.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grant Blodgett, general bookkeeper of the Bank of Buffalo, shot himself in the head in the basement of the building. The bullet entered just back of the left eye, and severed both optic nerves. Even if he should recover he will be blind.

Blodgett told President Elliott C. MacDougal, president of the bank, who was summoned after the discovery of the shooting that he was short \$519.59. Blodgett had worked for the bank for sixteen years. He is married and has a son.

ANOTHER BOODLE CONVICTION.

First of St. Louis's Lighting Cases Tried—Hartman Found Guilty.

St. Louis, Mo.—Emile Hartman, a former member of the House of Delegates, was found guilty of bribery and his punishment fixed at six years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed. This is the first of the boodling cases connected with the lighting scandal and implicates Edward Butler,

SOCIETY WRECKED HER HEALTH.



Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free advice.

Men Do Women's Work.

One of the most interesting features of census records of the number of persons above ten years of age occupied in gainful pursuits is the revelation of the number of men who are doing work that properly is within woman's province. For instance, it is the natural and inalienable right of the women to teach school. So, too, nursing ought to be peculiarly the task of women, yet there are 12,291 male nurses. It is indisputable that women of more or less tender age ought to monopolize stenography and typewriting. Yet there are men bold enough to intrude upon 23,553 positions of the first kind, and 2753 of the second. Moreover, such is the fancy or the fate of some males, that 1718 of them are milliners, 6116 are dressmakers and 4837 are seamstresses.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Gypsies are supposed to have originally been inhabitants of India, and their Romany language has a strong, radical resemblance to the ancient Sanskrit.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The owl may have a reputation for wisdom, and yet he never looks on the bright side of life.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

There are some people who would cheat at solitaire.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Soldiers and safe robbers are obliged to do a lot of drilling.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It doesn't take a contortionist to pat himself on the back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The fellows who are adepts at making love don't make the best husbands.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 and \$3.00 Shoes Made
You can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 Shoes. They are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you from \$4.00 to \$6.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes. Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price stamped on the bottom. Take no substitute. Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

SHOES BY MAIL 25¢ EXTRA
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

BEST \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Established 1876.
The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other (language). The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority.
1899 Sales: \$2,202,883.21
1902 Sales: \$5,024,340.00

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear welt (hand-sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. \$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement. Made of the best imported and American leathers.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 82 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health."

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Catarrh Causes Female Diseases.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness.

In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

TYPHOID FEVER DIPHTHERIA SMALL POX

The germs of these deadly diseases multiply in the decaying glue present in all Kalsomines, and the decaying paste under wall paper.

Alabastine is a disinfectant. It destroys disease germs and vermin; is manufactured from a stone cement base, hardens on the walls, and is as enduring as the wall itself.

Alabastine is mixed with cold water, and any one can apply it. Ask for sample card of beautiful tints and information about decorating. Take no cheap substitute.

Buy only in 5 lb. pkgs. properly labeled. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. New York Office, 105 Water St.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 592
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

If winter left you "all run down," wind up with
Hires Rootbeer
That will "set you going."
Five gallons for 25 cents.
Charles E. Hires Co., Maivern, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 day treatment free. Dr. H. E. GREEN'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

Happy Pills
CURES MALARIA 35c
CHILLS & FEVERS Johnson's

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Cool again.
Quite a number attended the show at Huntingdon on Tuesday.

Miss Edna Hockenberry left last week for Pittsburg where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Colabine, of Mill Creek, are visiting at the home of their nephew, B. T. Bence.

Berlin Weight, of this place, is enjoying a pleasant visit this week to relatives in Pitcairn and Tyrone.

Preparations are being made for Decoration Day by beautifying the cemetery. Let us not forget the dead.

Master Guy A. Booth, of Springfield township, has been spending the past few days at the home of C. E. Starr and family.

Edgar Hudson, a popular young man formerly of this place but now of Pitcairn, has been calling on his parent and many friends the past few days.

Mrs. Dr. Bernhardt has gone to Atlantic City to visit her sister, Mrs. Cornelia I. Ashman, who expects to start soon to Florida, hoping the south might be beneficial for her health.

On Sunday evening, June 7, 1903, Rev. G. W. Eminhizer will preach in the U. B. church at this place on "Destruction of the Liquor Traffic." All members of the order of Sons of Temperance are urged to be present as well as others who are cordially invited.

The Memorial services which were held last Sabbath in the U. B. church were well attended. The members of the Odd Fellows, Patriotic Sons of America and Grand Army of this place were all present with the regalia on, signifying that the dead heroes who had done so much for "Old Glory" shall never be forgotten. The young folks had previously met and decorated the altar with flags and beautiful flowers of all kinds. The congregational hymns which were rendered during the service were excellent.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Fleck preached a Memorial sermon on Sabbath morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair Likens, of Huntingdon, were guests of Philip Gosnell last week.

Mrs. Katharine Wright, of Smith valley, is very ill. Drs. Hamilton and McClain are both in attendance.

Rev. B. F. Clarkson, of Baltimore, expects to visit his many friends in this section and will lecture in the Trough Creek church, June 4th. Everybody is invited.

Your correspondent was invited to test the new organ on trial at Otterbein church in the presence of the committee, who are Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Saylor, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bowman, John O. Smith and H. Chilcote. It is a fine instrument and will add greatly to their services.

It has been decided to hold a camp-meeting on the old Trough Creek ground this summer. It will begin August 26th. A goodly number of ministers will be present and the services will be full of interest. For information about building or renting tents write to the pastor, Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, Three Springs, Pa.

The funeral services of Elijah French were conducted by Rev. Strain on Friday. Mr. French had been a strong pillar in the church at Trough Creek for many years. He will be missed in all the services and in the community where he was known as a reader, a thinker and an upright, honorable citizen. A wife and several children mourn his death.

TODD.

Miss Susie Rabenstine, of Clay township, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. David Saylor.

Gilbert H. Curfman and wife, of Altoona, spent a few days of last week at the home of his parents at this place.

Vegetation has been refreshed by the recent showers. Those who did not have their ground plowed are now busily engaged preparing the soil for planting.

This community has been brought to mourn the loss of two of its most highly respected citizens in so short a time. Mrs. Laura Curfman, wife of James W. Curfman, died on the 19th inst. and was interred in the Trough Creek cemetery on the 20th. Elijah French died on the 20th inst. and was interred in the same cemetery on the 22nd. Rev. Strain

officiated at both funerals. They both were members of the Trough Creek M. E. church, Mr. French having been class leader for quite a number of years. They also were members of the Epworth League and Sabbath school and will be sadly missed. Mrs. Curfman leaves to mourn her death a husband and several children, the oldest being 15 years of age. Mr. French leaves to mourn their loss a wife and five children, all grown to manhood and womanhood. These families have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

LATTA GROVE.

Ora Query plowed George Lynn's lot last week.

Most of our people attended the show at Huntingdon on Tuesday.

We had a good rain Saturday night, since which time the atmosphere has been quite cool.

A white walnut tree, better known as a butternut, stood for many years on what is known as the Green corner on the road leading from Hare's valley to Cassville, where Isaac Dell's land joins the Lawrence Kelly lot, now owned by J. H. Crownover. Since the tree is dead and nearly all trace of it is gone, we would suggest that a stone be placed to mark this important corner.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. Van Metre, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., says, "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free. Regular sizes 50c, \$1.00.

Deeds Entered for Record.

A. W. Swope to Levi A. Johnson, property in Union township. Consideration \$650.

Mary A. Isenberg et al. to H. C. and A. L. Stouffer, property in Walker township. Consideration \$675.

C. H. Glazier to Eva B. Coffman, property in Porter township. Consideration \$1000.

W. E. Kough and wife to George R. Smawley property in Mt. Union. Consideration \$850.

Geo. A. Heeter to Annie M. Long, property in Clay township. Consideration \$400.

Conrad Hoffman and wife to Daniel H. Stake, property in Clay township. Consideration \$375.

Frank P. Waite and wife to Thomas Smith property in Warriorsmark township consideration \$175.

Minnie E. Latherow and husband to Nerven Mosser property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$600.

I. Harvey Peightal to J. I. Hess and wife, property in Penn township. Consideration \$75.

Mary E. Fisher and husband to Margaret J. Howells, property in Dudley. Consideration \$25.

C. B. Crum and wife to Andrew Grisinger, property in Saltillo. Consideration \$150.

Lorenzo D. Watters to Elizabeth Varner, property in Tell township. Consideration \$25.

T. M. Powell et al. to John W. Palmer, property in Dudley. Consideration \$575.

James S. Woods, trustee, to Rosie L. Miller, property in Dublin township. Consideration \$525.

Abram Bookwalter and wife to W. W. Parks, property in Juniata township. Consideration \$375.

W. H. Sweet and wife to Mary E. Fisher, property in Dudley. Consideration \$300.

Nellie B. Myers and husband to Ella G. Goshorn, property in Shirley township. Consideration \$3000.

Home B. & L. association to Rebecca Schmittle, property in Rockhill. Consideration \$247.

Samuel Ayers to Harry B. Johnston, property in Jackson township. Consideration \$1200.

John E. McIlroy to Samuel McIlroy et al., property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$1.00.

Susan Fisher to Calvin W. C. Corbin, property in Henderson township. Consideration \$600.

J. W. Stombaugh et al. to George Brown, property in Springfield township. Consideration \$400.

Henrietta W. Fearsell et al. to Logan Iron & Steel Co., property in Jackson township. Consideration \$10.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Memorial Day Programme.

Following is the programme and order of march for the observance of Memorial Day at Mapleton, Saturday, May 30, 1903:
ORDER OF PARADE.

Marshall, R. S. Henderson; Assistant Marshall, Samuel Hatfield, A. M. Parker, I. N. Swope.

At 8.45 A. M., the Sunday Schools will form at their respective churches, and the order and band will form at Rex's Hall. At 9 A. M., the band will move and the procession will be formed in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band
Presbyterian Sunday School
United Brethren Sunday School
Methodist Episcopal Sunday School
Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A. and all old soldiers
Citizens and visitors

On arriving at the cemetery the Band and Schools will halt outside the enclosure and open ranks, and the Camp will march through receiving the flowers. The schools will close ranks and follow the Camp into the cemetery, forming on the Camps left. Band will take their position inside and on the right of the cemetery gate.

EXERCISE AT CEMETERY.

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Address—H. H. Swope
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Prayer—Rev. J. Howard Ake
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Decoration Services
Address—Rev. R. Jamieson

At the conclusion of the exercises in the U. B. cemetery, the procession will again form and march to the Mountain View cemetery.

AT MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY.

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Address—M. L. Rex
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Decoration Service

Addresses—

Rev. J. Howard Ake
Rev. H. W. Koehler
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Benediction by Rev. Jamieson.

All members of the P. O. S. of A. and all old soldiers are requested to meet at the Hall at 6.30 p. m., May 31st, and march to the U. B. church where a patriotic sermon will be delivered by Rev. R. Jamieson.

M. L. Rex,
J. A. Toomey,
Al. Brumbaugh,
Jesse Corbin,
R. H. Brumbaugh,
H. Buchanan,
Committee.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gullidge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. W. Swope, administrator of Elizabeth Breneman, late of the township of Union, deceased, as appears by his first and final account will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Hazlett Building, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the 19th day of June, A. D., 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon; when and where all persons having claims on said fund are requested to present the same or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON,
Auditor.

WANTED—2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:—
Linn, poplar and cucumber, \$6.00
Hard Woods.
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, 4.50
birch, and button wood (mixed) 4.50
Jack and yellow pine, 4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets, 4.00
All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous. B. F. BAKER.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, \$25,000. Surplus, \$2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done. Interest allowed on time deposits. Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

The Blue and the Gray

There'll be a mingling of the blue and gray on Memorial Day.

Our Blue and Gray Serge Suits possess the acme of summer comfort, and they are intended for long service. Depend on colors being fast, tailoring perfect and fit as it should be.

For all sizes of men and young men, made in natty single-breasted style, with wide shoulders and close-fitting collars.

From \$8 to \$12.

Cutting suits of homespun and flannel that are up to date in cut, \$8 to \$15.

Smart Negligee Shirts in white with black stripes and figures, fancy color combination and solid colors, plain and plaited bosoms, cuffs attached or detached—\$1.00 to \$2.00.

Straw Hats in the new shapes, 25c to \$3.00.

Wash Suits for boys, straw hats, waists, neckwear, stockings and underwear.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Always Reliable.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern

K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. E. McCarthy

J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,

John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82.

5-28-02-yr.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

609 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection.

8-1-00-1f

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS.

JAMES S. WOODS,

Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright.

L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

"You can fool all the people sometimes; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Our trade is constantly increasing, and the reason is the people know that we never fool them. They know that

Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right

If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.

We have them on hand now.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7:55	12:10		8:55	5:55	
Desb's St. Sta.	8:00	12:15		9:00	6:00	
Cort'dt St. Sta.	8:00	12:15		9:00	6:00	
Philadelphia	11:20	4:45	7:10	8:40	14:40	8:25
Washington	10:40			7:50	10:50	7:15
Baltimore	11:55	4:44		9:52	12:00	8:30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2:50	8:00	11:48	11:45	3:10	5:00	11:00	
Rockville			8:12	11:59		5:12		
Yorkville			8:17	12:04		5:17		
Duncannon			8:35	12:16		5:35		
Newport			9:05	12:37		5:55		
Millerstown			9:14	12:45		6:12		
Thom'st'n			9:25	12:53		6:22		
Port Royal			9:43	1:07		6:42		
Mifflin			9:48	1:11		6:47		
Lewisburg			10:14	1:30	1:10	7:08		
McVeytown			10:39	1:48		7:33		
Hamill's			11:01	2:04		7:52		
Mt. Union			11:07	2:08		7:58		
Mapleton			11:13	2:14		8:05		
Huntingdon			11:32	2:29	2:01	8:23		
Petersburg			11:47	2:43		8:37		
Birm'gham			12:13	3:07		8:51		
Tyrone			12:39	3:32		9:05		
Altoona			1:00	3:45	3:10	9:22		
Pittsburg			1:10	3:55	3:20	9:40	2:20	
			1:12	3:55	3:25	9:45	1:50	5:35

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"O" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1:40 a. m., 12:55, 7:15, and 11:55 p. m. daily.

Week days.

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg	3:00	3:00	8:00		12:45	4:50
Altoona	5:00	6:25	7:05	11:43	1:45	5:55
Bellwood	5:12		7:17	12:08	1:59	6:10
Tyrone	5:24	6:47	7:37	12:20	2:10	6:27
Birm'gham	5:36		7:43	12:32	2:22	6:39
Petersburg	5:48		7:55	12:44	2:34	6:51
Huntingdon	5:57	7:17	8:20	12:57	2:47	7:10
Mapleton	6:11		8:36		3:18	7:24
Mt. Union	6:17		8:42	1:02	3:25	7:30
N. Hamilton	6:22		8:46	1:06	3:32	7:34
McVeytown	6:28		8:52	1:10	3:38	7:38
Lewisburg	6:35	7:05	8:59	1:13	3:45	7:45
Mifflin	6:42		9:06	1:16	3:52	7:48
Port Royal	6:48		9:12	1:20	3:58	7:54
Thom'st'n	6:54		9:18	1:24	4:04	7:58
Millerstown	7:01		9:25	1:27	4:11	8:05
Newport	7:08		9:32	1:30	4:18	8:12
Duncannon	7:15		9:39	1:33	4:25	8:19
Mapleton	7:22		9:46	1:36	4:32	8:26
Altoona	7:30		9:54	1:40	4:40	8:34
Pittsburg	7:38	9:30	10:02	1:44	4:48	8:42

Additional trains are run as under:

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12:10	4:31	6:00	9:45	2:20	
Washington	1:15	4:41	7:15	10:55	3:45	
Philadelphia	4:18	12:17	3:17	6:23	10:20	4:25

Leave Harrisburg 9:00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1:05 a. m., Huntingdon 1:58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4:30 a. m., Philadelphia 7:17 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg 7:30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11:08 a. m., Tyrone 11:32 a. m., Huntingdon 12:04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1:02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:08 p. m.

Week days only. "D" stops to let off passengers from Harrisburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "F" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"O" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"H" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. week days.

For McVeytown 6:10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7:40 a. m., 1:50 and 4:50 p. m. week days.

For Redsville 7:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:50 and 5:25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8:35 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8:35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampian, 8:20 a. m., 3:25 and 6:50 p. m. week days, and 8:20 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8:10 a. m., 12:25 and 7:00 p. m. week days. 8:10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7:50 a. m. and 2:50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8:00 a. m. and 3:35 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11:08 a. m. and 5:39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 350 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect May 25, 1903.

	Mail	Mail	Irreg.	Irreg.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
NORTH				
Robertsdale	5:50	12:50	7:43	4:35
Cook's	6:02	1:02	7:55	4:45
Cole's	6:19	1:14	8:07	4:57
Saltito	6:47	1:42	8:35	5:19
Three Springs	6:54	1:50	8:43	5:27
* Pogue	7:06	2:03	8:55	5:39
Rockhill	7:21	2:18	9:10	5:51
Shirley	7:35	2:35		
* Augh. Mills	7:43	2:44		
Mount Union	8:01	3:06		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
SOUTH				
Mount Union	9:00	3:50		
* Augh. Mills	9:16	4:05		
Shirley	9:25	4:13		
Rockhill	9:45	4:33	5:23	2:20
* Pogue	9:57	4:47	5:33	2:32
Three Springs	10:10	5:00	5:43	2:44
Saltito	10:19	5:10	5:49	2:51
Cole's	10:49	5:49	6:19	3:19
Cook's	11:04	6:04	6:29	3:31
Robertsdale	11:19	6:13	6:39	3:43
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST		EAST	
Irreg.	Mail	Irreg.	Mail
No. 12	No. 10	No. 9	No. 11
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
5 35 <td>7 10</td> <td>A 6 15<td>4 40</td></td>	7 10	A 6 15 <td>4 40</td>	4 40
5 58 <td>7 03</td> <td>* Blacklog</td> <td>6 22</td>	7 03	* Blacklog	6 22
5 50	6 55	* Cedar Rock	6 30
5 16	6 51	* Locke Valley	6 34
5 10	6 45	* Shade Gap	6 40

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD,
Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard home-stead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

CAREER OF C. DRYDEN, BASE BALL HUMORIST.

Has Been by Turns Sailor, Angler, Iron Moulder and War Correspondent.

Among the special writers who give The North American sporting department its distinction none is better known than Charles Dryden.

Mr. Dryden has been called the George Ade of base-ball. His humor is as fresh and spontaneous as that of the famous author of Fables in Slang. His inimitable reports of base-ball games are entirely characteristic. Nobody writes like him, nobody gets the same infectious twists and turns of merriment, and none of his imitators has succeeded in reproducing the entirely unforced effect. For the last thirteen years Dryden has classed by himself in this particular branch of newspaper writing.

In 1889 he made his first essay as a base-ball wit. This was in Chicago. He wrote up a game in imitation of the stilted archaic phrase of Bible language.

It scored an instant hit, and in a short time all the prominent papers of the West were bidding for his services. For seven years he stayed West, changing between San Francisco and Tacoma. In 1896, when W. H. Hearst bought the New York Journal, he secured the service of Dryden. When he had been less than a year in the metropolis he had his memorable quarrel with Andrew Freedman. He was shut out of the New York grounds, but kept up a long-distance fire of railery on the eccentric owner of the Giants and kept not only New York but the entire country convulsed by his clever quips.

In 1900 The North American took a notion that it wanted Dryden to round out the strong staff. Hearst was averse to parting with his crack sporting writer, and made him an exceptional offer to stay.

But the proprietor of the Journal was outbid, and Dryden came to Philadelphia. He came back in 1901, and is now under the contract for the present season of 1903.

Mr. Dryden is a newspaper writer of wide experience. He has had a varied career, having from time to time been a sailor, an iron moulder, fisherman and war correspondent. He represented a San Francisco paper in Samoa when the rival kings were fighting for the throne.

The other branches of sport are looked after by an able corps of specialists. A particular effort is made to get the fullest reports of amateur base-ball games.

On opening days and important events staff writers and photographers are sent from the office, and the contests are covered with the same care that is given to reports of major league games.

Dewey's Stimulant.

How Dewey's men destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor has in it a temperance lesson. The Christian Intelligencer gives this incident:

The pupils of a Sunday school class at Canton, O., took exception to some parts of the temperance lesson by their teacher because, as they said, Dewey and his men had taken liquor while in the famous battle of Manila Bay. The teacher wrote to Admiral Dewey about this, as a large part of her lesson hinged on the use of liquor by the world's leaders, and most of its effect would be lost if the boys carried their point. She received the following reply direct from the admiral:

"DEAR MADAM: I am very glad to have the opportunity of correcting the impression which you say prevails among your Sunday school scholars that the men on my fleet were given liquor every twenty minutes during the battle of Manila Bay. As a matter of fact, every participant, from myself down, fought the battle of Manila Bay on coffee alone. The United States laws forbid the taking of liquor aboard ship except for medical uses, and we had no liquor that we could have given the men even had it been desired to do so.

"Very truly yours,
GEORGE DEWEY."

Coughed Up Snakes.

The Bellefonte Watchman opens the season with this one:

Hollis Bucklen married Miss Emma Barnhart, a native of Centre county, some years ago. He was an engineer on the Illinois Central railroad at the time and continued on the road until about fifteen years ago when his health failed and he had to give it up. There was no apparent cause for his illness and he became sick nigh unto death; his condition completely baffling the skill of the best physicians. He continued growing worse until a few weeks ago at Waterloo, Iowa, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing. In the midst of his retching a live snake three and one half feet long and one and one-eighth inches in diameter wriggled out of his mouth, then followed another about half the size.

All along the man had insisted that there was something alive in his stomach and after the doctors had failed he decided to cure himself, so undertook the starvation remedy. Accordingly he ate nothing at all for six days and at the end of that time took a violent emetic of ipecac. The snakes ate of the sickening drug and when Mr. Bucklen to vomit they came up.

This story, remarkable as it may seem, is absolutely correct and is vouched for by no less responsible a personage than J. Smith Barnhart, formerly of Centre county, who is a cousin of the modern wonder who has turned the tables on Jonah.

The Candle and the Lightning.

Then note that this inward witness of Christ's depth and preciousness is the true weapon and stay against a hostile world. A little candle in a room will make the lightning outside almost invisible, and if I have burning in my heart the inward experience and conviction of what Jesus Christ is and what He has done and will do for me, then all the storm without may rage, and it will not trouble us.—Christian Endeavor World.

Giving God a Chance.

"Giving God a chance at you—that is the meaning of the Quiet Hour. Teachers, friends, books, newspapers, business, pleasure—all these have a chance at us. Day by day they are influencing us, and day by day they are molding our lives. Shall we not also give God a chance at us?"

This is the Spirit inspired message that was given us by our beloved leader, Dr. Clark, at the Troy convention. Friends, are we as a society putting the emphasis clearly in the right place? Are we as much concerned that each of our individual members shall be found daily in definite personal communion with God as that he shall be regular in his attendance at the prayer meeting? Are we giving Bible study and prayer the place in our lives that God would have us give them?

Friends, let us choose, let us select, the influence which shall dominate our lives. Let us morning by morning, before man is met, talk with God alone. Let us seek a great intimacy. Let us know His will before we go forth to do His work. Let us say as a society that daily, personal waiting on God in earnest searching of His word and in prayer is the first need, the first duty and the first privilege of every Christian Endeavorer. Let us give God a chance.—Herbert E. Baright.

McKinley and Christian Endeavor.

President McKinley said: "Character is currency that passes at a premium the world around. Christian endeavor makes character; therefore I love Christian endeavor."

A Farmer Straightened Out.

"A man living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatism. I handed him a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and told him to use it freely and if not satisfied after using it he need not pay a cent for it," says C. P. Rayder, of Potters Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar saying, 'give me another bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I want it in the house all the time for it cured me.'" For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MARRIED.

PARKS—FISHER—At Huntingdon, May 20, 1903, by Rev. M. L. Smith, Otis Parks, of Saltito, and Almira A. Fisher, of Mapleton.

M'KINNEY—BENTON—At Irons-ville May 20, 1903, by Rev. N. B. Smith, Mr. Claude McKinney and Miss Hattie Benton, both of Irons-ville, Pa.

BAILEY—McCONAHY—At the home of Charles Bowman in Mapleton, May 22, 1903, by Rev. R. Jamieson, Richard Bailey and Lizzie McConahy, both of Mapleton.

SHOOP—McHUGH—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Mount Union, Pa., Tuesday, May 26, 1903, by Rev. H. W. Koehler, Charles G. Shoop and Miss Sallie L. McHugh, both of Mapleton.

LATHEROW—LAMBERSON—At the home of the bride's parents in Mapleton, Tuesday, May 26, 1903, by Rev. R. Jamieson, Charles M. Latherow, of Newton Hamilton, and Miss Annie M. Lamberson, of Mapleton.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS and COUGHS. Price 50c & \$1.00

A Perfect Cure For All Throat and Lung Troubles. Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

To the Good People of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPELEY,
Water Street,
Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

Wash Fabrics for Summer Wear

Come to the front now. Our entire stock is now on display, though late arrivals come in every day. You'll find all the new things here and no former season has been so prolific in bringing out beautiful ideas. The new mercerized things are silkier than ever.

MELUSINE, one of the prettiest things of the year, has a mercerized stripe overcast with sprays of beautifully printed buds and flowers. The combination of colors is beautiful. Price 18c.

At 10c, 12c, and 15c a yard we have a most beautiful assortment of wash fabrics. We are unusually particular in selecting our patterns, and offer this season the prettiest things we have ever seen.

Lawns, Batistes, Dimities, Corded Effects, Lappets, Swisses and other cloths will be found in lavish abundance.

Heavier materials for skirts, suits etc., such as Galatea, Gingham, Madras, Cheviots, Shot effects, Grenadines, Oxfords, Silked Cheviots, Linens, etc., are here in white and colors.

We've anything you want in wash goods from 5c to 60c a yard.

NEW LACE GLOVES AND MITTS will be in great demand this season. Our line is complete, including silk and lisle in lace and plain effects. They are priced from 25c to \$1.00 a pair and come in black, white, grays, modes and tans.

LACE HOSE will be more popular than ever. We are showing an elegant assortment from 10c a pair to \$1.00. Black lace hose with embroidery in silk at 25c, 50c and 75c are beautiful.

UNDERWEAR for men, women and children. We have a splendid line of Summer Underwear in all grades.

Ladies' vests 5c and up.

Misses' and children's vests at 5c and up.

Men's shirts and drawers 25c, 40c and 50c each.

THE CARPET SELLING has been moving along at a merry pace; satisfactory to us and to our customers. Prices are right, the stock is immense and styles perfect.

Seventy-five big rugs to choose from. All better carpets made, lined and laid free of charge. You cannot afford to pass this carpet store by if you want satisfaction.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.

Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.

Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.

Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from \$1.25 to \$3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee, - - - 11c per pound.

Loose Coffee, - - - 15c per pound.

Granulated Sugar, - - - 5c per pound.

Soft White Sugar, - - - 5c per pound.

EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Extra Fine Peaches, - - - 10c per pound.

Apricots, - - - 10c per pound.

Best California Prunes - - - 10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

Schedule of Teachers' Examination for Huntingdon County, 1903.

	June 1	Shaversville, June 27
Neff's Mills	" 2	Petersburg " 29
Saulsburg	" 3	Mill Creek " 9
McAlevy's Fort	" 4	Mapleton " 10
Corps's Mills	" 5	Cassville " 13
Centre Union	" 6	Chestnut Grove " 14
Hawn's Bridge	" 8	Broad Top City " 15
Shade Gap	" 10	Valley " 16
Richvale	" 11	Enrika " 17
Rockhill	" 13	Marklesburg " 18
Shirleysburg	" 20	Saltito " 20
Huntingdon	" 22	Three Springs " 21
Mount Union	" 23	Maddens " 22
Alexandria	" 23	Orbisona " 23
Spruce Creek	" 24	Union Church " 24
Warriorsmark	" 25	M'Connellstown " 25
Franklinville	" 26	

We will be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination.

Teachers are requested to enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsible persons, and teachers from other counties will please present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We will not refuse to examine, but those considered too young to teach will not find the superintendent's signature on their certificate.

Those already holding professional certificates will be asked to take an examination in algebra, literature and pedagogics before such certificates will be renewed. Examinations will begin at 8:30 a. m.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is Absolutely Pure, mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A LEARNED DISCOURSE ENTITLED "GOSPEL OF THE RESURRECTION."

"Christ Arisen From the Tomb" is Made the Subject of a Powerful Address by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel—He Reviews the Miracle From Every Point.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, preached Sunday morning on "The Gospel of the Resurrection." He took his text from Acts xvii: 18: "He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection." Dr. Swentzel said: "With what noble confidence did the apostolic church set out to serve its world-wide mission. It had a new religion to proclaim, a glorious message from God for all the races of mankind. It was not provincial, but catholic. It began in Jerusalem, but it looked forward to compassing the whole earth. Wherever it went it encountered beliefs and rites which were venerable, impressive and upheld by the prestige of wealth, rank and culture, but it was none the less devoted to its huge work. What a hopeless task it seemed to be to convert the human family to the gospel of Jesus Christ. The Master of this latest cult was a Jew. He had been disgraced by crucifixion, and there was now scarcely more than a handful of disciples to tell the story of His career. When we consider the overwhelming odds against which these men struggled as they proceeded to evangelize the multitudes, we are all the more profoundly impressed with the confidence with which they took up the more than herculean labor. The magnitude of the effort to which they were called did not deter them, persecution could not frighten them, the oppositions or indifference of the better classes could not discourage them. On they went, from city to city, from country to country, preaching the religion of which they were gladly the earthly champions. Not always had they been of this temper. The mightiest among them, the rock-man himself, had utterly collapsed in the high priest's palace, and after the fateful day of the cross they all accepted the plight of those who had served a lost cause. But now all this is changed. The cowards are the bravest of the brave, and each of the apostles is ready to face every peril and to meet death for the message of love and salvation which burned upon his lips.

Nor is the reason for this radical change difficult to account for. Those timid and blundering men had received a divine afflatus—they had been revolutionized in mind and heart and soul by the Lord's resurrection from the dead. To the gifts of the Holy Ghost which they received was added the indomitable assurance of the triumph of their divine Master over death and the grave. The Lord's resurrection was the dominant doctrinal note in their thinking and their teaching, and wherever they went they bore the witness of eyewitnesses to the fact which they so boldly declared. Although they had known Jesus and had accompanied him as intimate associates for several years, their spiritual perceptions were dull until the last, and they understood not His oft repeated saying that He would rise from the dead. But as soon as they are satisfied of His resurrection they all come to the front, ready for the fray, eager for the honor of representing Him in every land and willing to endure every hardship for His cause.

St. Paul on Mars Hill is an illustration of the temper of the Apostolic Church. He is thoroughly imbued with the certainty of the Easter story, and hesitates not to preach it throughout the missionary journeys when he so splendidly served his office as the apostle to the Gentiles. As we think of him in the Grecian capital, we can only wonder at the calmness and courage with which he met the ordeal which he had deliberately sought. What a striking picture he is as he stands on Areopagus, facing the chief intellects of the classic metropolis and speaking with undaunted boldness of the risen Jesus. The sun-browned traveler, a stranger in a strange land, he knows that he is in the centre of the very best paganism, and he is as fearless of its prejudices and subtleties and ridicule as he had been of the prisons of Syria. His training hitherto had prepared him to appreciate the sights on which he gazed. In him the civilizations of Jews, Romans and Greeks met, and he had appropriated the finest things of each. His attainments enabled him to see the difficulties all the more plainly. Evidently a Hebrew, his nationality would make it harder for him to win the respect of his hearers. Conscious of this handicap, he would feel the weight also of the queries and the bias which his words would surely evoke. It was probably his first visit to this seat of enlightenment. Its far-famed glories which he had long since desired to see were now before his eyes in all their bewildering splendor. He had mastered its language and literature, and now he walked on its streets, looked upon its population, gazed upon objects made rare in interest and celebrated in epic or in song, visited its sanctuaries and its schools, met its thinkers and artists, and realized the beauty and the power of its life and thought. From the time that he disembarked at the pier his attention was constantly arrested by the monuments and shrines of Athens, and all the tokens of its genius and culture.

Of monuments the new religion has yet had scarcely one. It was still in the days of its poverty. Churches and cathedrals and endowments were matters of the future. What could St. Paul expect in response to his pronouncement? The ambassador of Christ understood that he had come hither as the legate from the courts of heaven to the seers and scholars of this seat of learning to declare the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. He was face to face with the clever scions of the highest intellectual culture known to antiquity; hard by were the temples of Eumenides and Theseus, the Propylaeum of the Acropolis, the temple of victory, and, towering above all from its lofty pedestal, was the bronze colossus of Minerva. Well might he assume that Stoics and Epicureans and other thinkers would attempt his overthrow, but he did not flinch while he announced a religion as yet without influence or art or literature, with scarcely a comfortable resting place for its Scriptures and its sacraments. In his manner, however, there are no indications that he was conscious of any special advantages. It could not be otherwise, for he had himself seen the risen Jesus and he could, therefore, not be more certain of the shining sun than he was of the truth of the Gospel which he preached. It was this unalterable conviction which sustained him even on Mars Hill while he discoursed of the redemption accomplished by Him who died and rose again. He was not splitting hairs nor telling fables nor playing with metaphysics.

The basis of St. Paul's confidence as an apostle of Christ is the only basis of confidence in believing. The first Christians were Easter enthusiasts. Their unflinching belief in the resurrection of Jesus had much to do in making them worthy of veneration as the best among God's family of saints. All that had been written concerning the Son of Man they pondered with pious devotion, but they never forgot that He came forth alive again from the grave. They would think of Him as the Son of

Mary; they would hear of His childhood years; they would study His sayings and His works; they would contemplate His sufferings and death, but always would they include His victory and coronation. "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus and great grace was upon them all." The apostolic church is a model, not only in matters of polity and usage and doctrine, but also in the religious type of its spirit and faith. It was pre-eminently an Easter corporation. Filled with the Holy Ghost, it bore abundant fruits and did abundant labors and achieved abundant results because in all its ideas and plans it stood upon the platform that God raised up His Son Jesus Christ from the dead. The same cause, we cannot doubt, would to-day produce the same effect.

"All this is of solemn, practical moment to our own times. Although the preacher is not among those who believe that the cause of religion is waning, he is bound with all thoughtful people to recognize the peculiar difficulties which beset the church of the twentieth century. Our only hope is to hold fast to the ideas and ideals of the church of the first century. The weakness of Christendom to-day is the retirement from its conspicuous position of the all-prevailing truth which was so powerful in the beginning. There is entirely too much uncertainty even among Christians concerning the resurrection of Jesus Christ. How many there are who would rather not be pressed too strongly by its discussion, who would prefer to have it eliminated from distinctively Christian teaching, who would award it no further dignity than to allow it to be placed among the matters of secondary importance to which little or no reference need be made. Just here there has unquestionably been a decline of certitude, and the hour arrived long ago when the issue should be strongly made and honestly met. If it is at all uncertain that the divine Redeemer came forth from the grave, it is just as well for us to know it and to fashion our belief and make our calculations accordingly. If the old faith is in peril, or even if it should be held in abeyance, as lovers of the truth we should be ready and willing to accept the result with the utmost candor and consistency. There has been entirely too much reticence and hedging; there has been a disposition to dodge the real question, though perhaps with a charitable purpose that thereby the conscience and hopes of others might not be shocked; there has been a sentiment that seems to advise that the less this matter is emphasized the better for the church. Let the church throw down the gauntlet; let it have this matter out once for all with those who dispute it or who hesitate to accept it ex animo. If the case is not settled let us settle it and settle it right. Let us insist upon the facts.

Christians may well hide their heads in shame if they feel constrained in behalf of their religion to ask any quarter, to accept any favors of those who do not stand by the faith once delivered to the saints, or to take advantage of any technicalities. Better ten thousand times a controversy than to have this important part of the gospel continue where it now is in the estimation of so many good people. We may well afford to seek all the light that is available, and we need not be afraid to accept the consequences. There are those, thank God, who feel that the authority of the church is sufficient warrant for the doctrines of the church, but that authority is not universally recognized, and it surely will be no mortal sin if people amid their infirmities respecting religion demand other considerations in support of belief in the risen Christ. Are other considerations forthcoming? Are there reasons which justify timidity on our part? Is there a suspicion that somehow if we could fully know of this matter our creed would be worsened? Such questions may seem to be primary to those whose faith is sure, and they may appear to be hardly justifiable at this late day, but people will think, even though they think wrongly, and if they are the victims of a mistake or a misunderstanding it is a human kindness to lead them to a knowledge of the truth. What is the case of the resurrection of Jesus?

Of course the disciples believed that He surely died, a conviction which is now shared by everybody, the Hebrew people themselves not excepted. If one is disposed to quibble over the story of the Saviour's passion and to suggest that perhaps the Son of Man did not die, he should be referred to medical experts, who will tell him that if Jesus died of heart fracture it was only natural that the water and blood flowed from His side when the soldier's spear pierced the pericardium. It is now simply preposterous to impeach the genuineness of the Lord's death. The outcome of the cross was not a trance. The Redeemer "tasted death for every man."

What is the reasonable response to all this testimony? It cannot well be ruled out. It cannot be discredited. It deserves something better than the Scotch verdict—"not proven." Although we do not rely upon the force of argument for arousing interest and changing opinions, it is worth while to show that the church's creed is supported by ample and adequate reasons, and that faith in the resurrection of Jesus is not blind credulity, but the acceptance of an historical fact which is duly verified by the canons of historical certitude.

This whole case of the Lord's resurrection merits far greater prominence than it commonly receives, and it should be allowed to resume the position which it held in apostolic times. In this way the modern church would have in larger measure the confidence which marked those holy people who were instrumental in carrying the gospel throughout the then known world. With what courage and power Christians would deal with the religious skepticism and misapprehensions of the age. If Jesus Christ has risen from the dead, the gospel has the most infallible proof of its absolute truthfulness. When one comes back from the light of the next world and reaffirms every jot and tittle of His teachings, there is scarcely place for the shadow of a doubt. Our religion has this high credential. Christianity is sanctioned, and sealed by a voice from heaven.

Human nature does not change essentially. The needs of to-day are not very different from those of 2000 years ago. The gospel which St. Paul preached in Athens he would preach this day in Greater New York if he were here. "Jesus and the resurrection" is the blessed and triumphant theme. How grievously that word of God is needed not only for the upholding of faith, but for cherishing and strengthening hope for an eternity of felicity and bliss. Of ardent infidelity there is now comparatively little, but there is most unquestionably at least a partial failure to be quite sure of the soul's immortality. The prospect of everlasting life is not denied, it is simply not realized. Many a heart is saying, "Would that I might be certain of it all." It is impossible to suppose that the multitudes who are not actively associated with the church believe in immortality. If they look forward to an endless career beyond the hills of time they would speedily change their attitude toward holy things. And if the whole company of Christ's disciples were to lay hold as they ought of the gospel of "Jesus and the resurrection," there would be another peace and the kingdom of God's dear Son would come indeed in all its power and glory.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 31:

Subject: The Life-Giving Spirit, Rom. viii., 1-14—Golden Text, Rom. viii., 14—Memory Verse, 1—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Freedom from sin through Christ (vs. 1-5). 1. "Therefore." This refers to the whole previous argument, and especially to the previous chapter. The apostle has shown in the previous chapter that the law could not affect deliverance from sin, but that such deliverance was to be traced to the gospel alone. "Now." The last chapter closed with an account of the deep distress of the penitent; this one opens with an account of his salvation. The "now" in the text refers to the happy transition from darkness to light, from condemnation to pardon, which this believer now enjoys. "No condemnation." As condemnation is the result of disobedience this clearly implies that the believer can live without transgressing the law of God—he may live free from sin. "In Christ Jesus." The whole previous argument of the epistles makes it plain that those who are in Christ are those who have been justified through faith (chap. 5: 1).

2. "The law." A law is a rule of action established by recognized authority to enforce justice and direct duty. The word law here means that rule, command or influence which the "Spirit of life" produces. "Spirit of life." The close argument following implies that the Spirit of life here is the same as the Spirit of God and of Christ in verses 9, 11, 14; and this can be no other than the Holy Spirit in chapter 5: 5. He is the Spirit of life, for all life springs from Him. The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of life because He leads the soul to escape the sentence of death, and then "animates it with the energies of the new life." "In Christ Jesus." Christ Jesus is the meritorious cause of justification, the head of the justified and the giver of the Spirit. The meaning is that deliverance from sin and death is by faith in Christ, through the medium of the Holy Spirit. "Free." Liberated from the bondage caused by obeying the dictates of evil. This is not a partial deliverance, but a freedom from all bondage. "Law of sin and death." Sin and death are partners of one throne and issue one law. To obey sin is to walk in a path marked out by death.

3. "The law." The law of Moses—the moral code, as is always meant when not otherwise defined. "Weak." The law was powerless to deliver from sin or to produce holiness. It could not secure its own fulfillment. "The flesh." The term flesh has several different significations. In this instance it has reference to man's corrupt and fallen nature. "Sending." This refers to Christ's birth and plainly implies that Christ was God's "own Son" before He was sent—that is, before He became incarnate. "In the likeness," etc. That is, He took upon Himself a human body, similar to ours, but not controlled by sin. In Him was no sin. He was made of our flesh in the likeness of its sinful condition. "And for sin." "As an offering for sin." R. V. "Condemned sin." Proclaimed its downfall in the human heart. Christ came to destroy the works of the devil. Through the atonement man may be saved from sin.

4, 5. "The righteousness." The demands of God's righteous law which could not be met by us when we followed the evil inclinations of a corrupt, sinful nature are now fulfilled in us who live and act as the Spirit guides. "Flesh—Spirit." Men must be under the predominating influence of one or the other of these two principles, and according as the one or the other has the mastery will be the complexion of the life and character of the actions. "An evil tree brings forth evil fruit and a good tree brings forth good fruit."

II. The carnal and spiritual contrasted (vs. 6-8). 6. "Carnally minded." To allow the carnal or corrupt nature to gain the ascendancy and to be controlled and led by it. "Is death." Not "will lead to death," but "is death." Such a course not only ends in eternal death, but those who are carnally minded are dead already—spiritually dead; they are dead while they live (1 Tim. 5: 6; Eph. 2: 1, 5). "But," etc. On the other hand to follow the leadings of the Spirit and cultivate the graces of the Spirit "is life and peace"—is the design of our existence and the only true path of happiness.

7, 8. "Is enmity." This is stated as a reason why "the mind of the flesh is death" (v. 6); it is opposed to God and hates God. "Neither—can be." This is absolutely certain, because it is a carnal mind and relishes earthly and sinful things and lives in open rebellion against God. "So then." Because the carnal mind is enmity against God, therefore "they that are in the flesh"—those who are led and controlled by the dictates of their corrupt, fleshly nature, "cannot please God," and consequently are doomed to eternal death.

III. The condition of those who follow the Spirit (vs. 9-14). 9. "But." Paul now gives the picture of the regenerate state. "The Spirit." The Spirit, the Spirit of God, and the Spirit of Christ are merely different expressions for the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity. "Dwell in you." The Holy Spirit is often spoken of as dwelling in the hearts of Christians. See 2 Cor. 6: 16; Gal. 4: 6. This is more than a good influence or disposition; it is the actual and personal indwelling of the Holy Ghost, producing all the fruits of the Spirit (Gal. 5: 22, 23), and leading into all truth. "None of his." This is the supreme test by which we may know that we have passed from death unto life; loud professions, the ordinances, zeal for the cause, many prayers, generosity—none of these can save us.

10. "Body is dead." There are a variety of opinions as to the meaning of verses 10 and 11. The following from Beet seems quite clear: "Because of Adam's sin the body of those in whom Christ dwells is dead, that is, is a prey of worms and corruption, but because of the righteousness which is through Christ and through faith the spirit which animates that mortal body possesses undying life."

11. "But if," etc. Barnes thinks this verse does not refer to the resurrection of the dead. But others think the reference is to the resurrection. "Quicken." Make alive. The reference is to the resurrection day.

12-14. "Debtors." We are debtors to the Spirit, but to the flesh we owe nothing. We disown its unrighteous claims. "Shall die." If you live to indulge your carnal propensities you will sink to eternal death. "Mortify." Put to death, destroy. Sin is mortified when its power is destroyed and it ceases to be active. "Deeds of the body." The corrupt inclinations and passions, called deeds of the body because they are supposed to have their origin in the fleshly appetites. "Shall live." Shall be saved. Either your sins must die or you must. No man can be saved in his sins. "Led." Submit to his influence and control. "Sons of God." Children of God. This expression is often applied to Christians in the Bible.

There is nothing new under the sun. Even the excuses have all been invented.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Saved by His Own Surgery.

With his leg crushed to a shapeless mass by the wheels of his own train, Frank Burns, of Sunbury, lay beside the Pennsylvania tracks, near Mainville, from midnight until 7 o'clock in the morning. A lurch of the car upon which he was riding threw him under the wheels, crushing his right leg from the knee downward. He managed to drag himself from the track, and using his shirt for bandages, bound the leg so tightly above the wound that the flow of blood was stopped. He was found by a track walker and taken to the Packer Hospital at Sunbury. It was thought he would recover.

Governor Refused to Veto.

In approving the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a site by a Commission for the erection of a State hospital for feeble-minded and epileptics in Eastern Pennsylvania, Governor Pennypacker takes exception to the giving of a majority of the Commission to the Legislature instead of the Governor, but adds: "Since, however, the proper object sought to be accomplished by it ought not at this time to be thwarted for technical reasons, this bill is approved."

Lightning Came With Rain.

In a heavy rain storm at Shenandoah lightning struck the residence of A. F. Graff, a screen manufacturer, demolished the chimney, tore a hole a foot wide in the roof and set fire to the building. The inmates were only slightly shocked. The heavy rain was a blessing to the farmers in the Catawissa Valley, and saved their crops, particularly wheat, corn, oats and hay, which were on the verge of ruin from the drouth and hot weather.

Suicide Ends His Woes.

The lights of life were strangely followed by its densest shadows in the case of Eli Engle, a farm laborer, seventy-four years old, who hanged himself near Marietta. He had not always been a poor laborer, but had taught school for forty years at Harrisburg, impressed his character on hundreds of young minds, amassed property, including the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad Station there, and then lost it all.

Glenolden's Church Split.

The split in the Glenolden Presbyterian Church is irrevocable, as eighty of the members have organized a Congregationalist Church and will take steps to erect a building. A temporary place of meeting will be found and a Sunday-school will be organized. Just what the members of the Presbyterian Church will do cannot at this time be told. They are left with a church property heavily encumbered.

Twins, For the Third Time.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vanzant, of Upland, are in the Roosevelt class. Twins have come to bless their home for the third time, and the family roster now numbers six girls and four boys. The latest additions to the household are girls. Mr. Vanzant is a weaver, and his children have all been noted for their beauty, while the home is one of the merriest in the borough of Upland.

Car of Sheep Roasted Alive.

A car load of sheep in a south-bound freight train, through Hatfield, was set on fire by sparks from the engine. At Lansdale the fire company was called out and extinguished the flames. Only nine sheep from the entire car load were saved. The spectacle was most pitiable, the cries of the innocent sheep almost deafened the crowd of people that had gathered.

His Rapid Transit Romance.

Met on Friday, courted on Saturday, proposed on Sunday, married by Justice Evans on Wednesday. This is the romance of Joseph H. Green, a farmer, aged fifty-three, of Sciota, to Mrs. Annie E. Shingler, a widow, of Lehighton, aged twenty-three years, whom he had engaged as a housekeeper.

Cupid Snarls Ten Teachers.

Cupid has been playing havoc among the force of City School Teachers of Hazleton, and the announcement has been made that no less than ten would enter the bonds of matrimony. School Directors are besieged for promises of appointment in the fall.

Town Loan Beaten by One Vote.

By the narrow margin of one vote, the proposed loan of \$60,000 was defeated at a special election held at Berwick, the opening and grading of streets and new sewer construction having been involved.

Third Brigade Going to Mt. Gretna.

General J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade, has announced his selection of Mt. Gretna as the place for the brigade encampment, July 11-18.

All Through the State.

A town hall will be built at Manheim. A new \$5000 hotel will be erected at Mauch Chunk.

Walter Tulohski, of Erie, will be appointed a cadet at Annapolis. Norristown authorities have issued an edict against slot machines.

Norristown's two bands will give free concerts during the summer. Improvements costing \$25,000 are being made to Caronsia Park, Reading.

York's preachers and many of their parishioners favor a city curfew ordinance.

Charles L. Glace has been appointed postmaster at Powells Valley, Dauphin County.

Chester City Councils have decided to have a new patrol wagon made at a cost of \$435.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Department of Justice is to reopen proceedings in the Oberlin M. Carter case, with the hope of recovering part of the money alleged to be stolen from the Government and securing the extradition of Gaynor and Greene from Canada.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Secretary Hay received many letters criticising them in the matter of the Kishineff and anti-Hebrew outbreak.

The promotions of over 3000 postal clerks were cancelled by Postmaster-General Payne.

Secretary Hay called England's attention to a claim of the heirs of Charles Brown to mining lands in South Africa worth \$5,000,000, which has been pending since before the Boer War.

Postmaster-General Payne called on officials accused of irregularities by former Cashier Tulloch to explain the charges.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A measure safeguarding public money was passed at Manila. There are said to have been eight serious cases of dishonesty among American officials in the last year.

Eighteen persons living in a San Juan, Porto Rico, boarding house and several of the staff and patients at the Maternity Hospital were poisoned by drinking milk. All were saved by stomach pumps.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent is in Honolulu to investigate the labor situation.

Sea Island cotton is being planted all over Porto Rico as fast as seed can be obtained, in many instances planters abandoning tobacco for cotton.

Many changes are being made in the municipal departments of San Juan, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.

An elevator in a dancing academy at Pittsburg, Pa., fell five floors. Four persons were killed and five or six were injured.

The shops and roundhouse of the Seaboard Air Line, at Portsmouth, Va., were destroyed by fire. The company's loss is estimated at \$750,000.

Great damage was done to farms around Lacrosse, Wis., by the sudden rise of the Mississippi River.

A log house occupied by lumbermen at Campus, W. Va., was burned, two of the occupants being cremated, while five were badly injured.

Sixty-four religious exiles from France reached New York City on the steamer La Champagne, forty-six of them bound for Metuchen, N. J.

The Rev. Henry Storey, a Baptist minister, was burned to death and his wife fatally injured in a fire at their home in Richmond, Ind.

President Roosevelt took part in laying the cornerstone of a monument to Lewis and Clark at Portland, Ore.

The Grand Jury of East Baton Rouge Parish, La., indicted Sheriff J. T. Young and Parish Treasurer N. P. Bender for the embezzlement of \$20,582.

Minister Bowen sailed from New York City for Venezuela, to be gone about a month, after which he will go to The Hague.

Injunctions against sixteen fire insurance associations and 182 agents were asked for in Illinois, claiming that they have not complied with the State laws.

Cardinal Gibbons sent to a meeting in Baltimore, Md., called to collect funds for the Kishineff sufferers, a letter in which he expressed his deep abhorrence at the massacres.

The \$25,000 Carnegie library at Walpole, Mass., was dedicated.

Stabbed in four places by Robert Shirks during a quarrel on a train near Harriman, Tenn., Matthew Swyccgood was killed.

Because the jury was illegally drawn twenty-four indictments against men claimed to be implicated in the mine riots at Telluride, Col., were quashed.

After attempting to kill his wife and nearly succeeding, Lewis Dice, of Akron, Ohio, killed himself while under the influence of liquor.

The convention of chiefs of police adjourned at New Orleans, La., after re-electing Richard Sylvester, of Washington, D. C., as president.

FOREIGN.

Russia ignored Korean protests in regard to the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Yalu. Korea sent a message insisting on withdrawal.

Prince Radziwill, a Russian attaché in London, engaged to fight a duel in consequence of a dispute at cards.

The Russian Ministry of Finance sent the Council of the Empire a bill to abolish the refunding of the excise duties on sugar exported from Russia.

It is stated that the Russian Governor Bogdanovich was assassinated out of revenge for his suppression of riots in the Ural State mines.

The Earl of Onslow, the Colonial Under Secretary, was appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, in succession to the late Mr. Hanbury.

The Jews in Russia armed themselves for defense in spite of the Government order forbidding it.

It is expected in Newfoundland that further negotiations regarding the Bond-Hay convention will begin in the fall.

The House of Commons passed a resolution that Great Britain should confer with other Powers to stop atrocities in the Congo State.

Two Kinds of Courage.



MEMORIAL DAY was at hand. The smallest child sat down and began to cry. Her tumbled yellow curls had pushed to one side her whitened cap, and in spite of the red cross

sewn upon her sleeve she was as scared and miserable as a little five-year-old girl could be.

"Oh, I hate war! I hate war!" she wailed, while the commander-in-chief, Julius Wellington, aged ten, stood and looked at her in scorn.

"I wouldn't be such a baby, Madge!" he cried, sharply, but Madge sobbed on until grandma came out on the piazza.

"Now, Julius," she said, "tell me what you were doing to make your little cousin cry so."

"Why, grandma," Julius answered, promptly, "we were just charging up San Juan Hill and Bertie was wounded—severely wounded. So I told Bertie and Madge—they're the Red Cross nurses, you know—that he couldn't live more'n a minute or two, 'cause he had both legs and both arms shot off, and a bullet hole somewhere else in his body, and then Madge began to cry and say she didn't want Bertie to die. She's a little 'fraid-cat!'"

"Julius Wellington! I'm not a 'fraid-cat 'tall!" cried Madge, in eager defense. "Only I didn't want to play Brother Bertie was dead, and I hate to see blood."

"But that's not being brave, is it, grandma?" Bertie asked. "Julius says it's an honor to die for your country, and besides, I was going to have a military funeral to-morrow, so she needn't have felt so bad, after all."

"I don't think girls ought to play they're army nurses if they get scared," added Lieutenant Louie.

"No, they oughtn't," said the commander-in-chief, firmly. "We've got to practice up for to-morrow, and if Madge can't play right she needn't play at all."

The tears were gathering once more in Madge's eyes when grandma spoke. The old lady had been looking beyond the tree tops into the far away days of her youth.

"Julius, my dear, I can't believe that Madge is a coward," she said. "Don't you remember how afraid she was of that great yellow dog next door? Yet she ran out and drove him away to save her kitten's life. What you've said makes me think of something that happened years and years ago, and maybe when I tell you the story you'll understand that there can be two kinds of courage."

Madge snuggled her head into the comfortable curve of grandma's shoulder, the other little nurse came to lean against her knee, and the boys seated themselves on the steps below.

"I am going to tell you about a little girl who lived in Tennessee. Madge reminds me of her, for she has just the same yellow curls, and the same way of being frightened at fighting and blood. Her big brother used to tease her and tell her she would never be brave."

"Margaret was about twelve years old when the Civil War broke out and our dear country was torn in two. Her father was dead, her big brother had ridden away to fight for his cause and Margaret was left to care for her mother, who was sick and worried. Most of the servants were gone, and the old house was full of loneliness and dreary thoughts to poor Margaret."

"One evening Margaret saw a man coming slowly across the snow covered lawn, and she ran down stairs to open the door. Perhaps her brother had come back, she thought, but as the lamplight fell upon him she saw that his uniform was dark blue, and that the right side was drenched with a color she hated to see."

"He looked even younger than her brother, and when she saw how weak he was she forgot the blood and the uniform and called for the servants to help her. They laid him on the wide spare room bed, then Margaret struggled on her jacket and hat and rode through the dark and cold for the nearest doctor."

"For five weeks the soldier lay ill. All that time Margaret helped to nurse him, and when he went back to the army he kissed her and said, 'Good-bye, my dear little sister. When the war is over I will surely come back to see you.'"

"He did go back, and he found Margaret more alone than ever. The old home was broken up, her mother was dead and her brother never came back from the war. So he brought the little girl who had done so much to save his life to our home, for this soldier was my youngest brother."

"They came in May, just such blue, sunny weather as to-day. We were celebrating our first Memorial Day, I remember, and Margaret helped us with the wreaths and flowers."

"Margaret was always 'little sister,' and years after, on another Memorial

Day, she married a soldier. She was Madge's grandmother. That's where Madge gets her curls and her name and what you call 'fraidcatness.' And I am sure that when the time comes she will show just the same kind of courage."

The sun had grown crimson while grandma was telling her tale.

"Red sky at night, Sailors' delight," she said, as she rose to go indoors. "We'll have a bright Memorial Day to-morrow. Now, don't quarrel any more, dears."

Julius turned to Madge. "Nurse," he said, "after all, this soldier has only one leg broken, but you must take good care of him so he can march in the parade to-morrow."

And Nurse Madge, gathering up the bandages, answered bravely, "All right, general!"—Charlotte Cuthbert Roberts, in the Youth's Companion.

A Day Everywhere Observed.

When the late General John A. Logan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his famous order, in which he desired all loyal people to set aside one day in the year in which to honor the memory of the heroic dead, he little thought that in less than a quarter of a century the whole of the United States would, on that one day, lay aside every other duty and pleasure and carry out the thought of that brave soldier.

Wherever the flag floats there are to be found mounds under which rest the bones of some of the patriots of the war for the Union. And where Old Glory goes there go also loyal women,

THE WAR EAGLE.

By Mary L. Austin.



IN the summer of 1861 the call came for troops to preserve the Union. None responded more promptly than the boys from Wisconsin.

The company which formed at Eau Claire became the proud possessor of a beautiful eagle, then two months old. They named him "Old Abe," in honor of the President, and when they joined the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry at Madison they took the bird with them.

He at once became a universal pet, and gained for the Eighth the name of "The Eagle Regiment."

When the gallant band left Camp Randall for the seat of war in October, 1861, Old Abe accompanied them, and everywhere on the route he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, receiving the continuous ovation with becoming dignity.

It was often declared that men carrying with them the national emblem of victory could never suffer defeat; which prediction proved true.

They had not long to wait for active

his part in the terrible siege of Vicksburg.

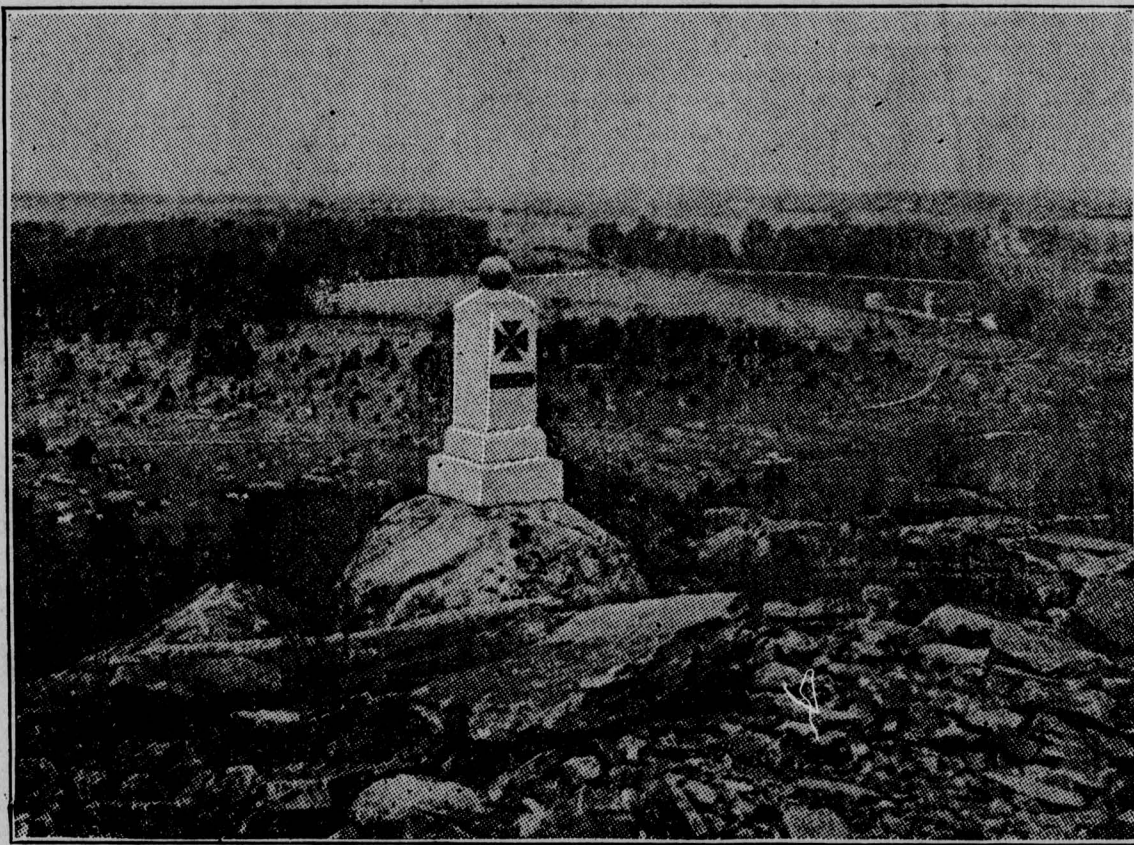
Old Abe, with his heavy perch, was



OLD ABE, THE WAR EAGLE.

no light weight to be borne aloft through all the vicissitudes of war, but, though the soldiers often suffered for food, it was seldom that Old Abe went

DECORATION DAY



Gettysburg Battlefield.

(Big and Little Round Top From Emmittsburg Road.)

and those find that there is work for them on Memorial Day. Foremost in the ranks are members of that auxiliary of the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps, and keeping close to them are the Daughters of Veterans, the Ladies' Aid and the Ladies of the G. A. R. If we go to Alaska under the icy mounds are soldiers who fought for the Union, and on this day there are women to scatter green boughs and fragrant flowers over their resting places. In the Hawaiian Islands, where flowers grow in such profusion, there are also loving hands who seek out the graves of the veterans and decorate them in memory of their heroic deeds of so many years ago. From Maine to California and from Washington to Florida the day is observed with the same ceremonies.

Why May 30 Was Chosen.

Some special writers, in discussing the origin of Decoration Day, have got the facts somewhat mixed. It was not General Grant's suggestion. The idea originated among the women of Maryland, who put flowers on the graves of the dead of both Federal and Confederate long before the surrender of Appomattox.

In 1869 General John A. Logan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed May 30 for what was at first called Memorial Day, but was later changed to Decoration Day. May 30 is said to have been selected because it corresponds with the date of the last honorable discharge given a soldier of the Union Army in the war between the States.

First Memorial Service.

The first memorial service was held over the graves of the Union prisoners who died at the stockade at Charleston, S. C., May 30, 1865.

service for, five days after breaking camp, they engaged in the battle of Fredericktown, Missouri. At first Old Abe was wildly excited, but soon calmed down, and never after showed any signs of fear. He delighted in danger and seemed to bear a charmed life.

Enveloped in smoke, and surrounded by shot and shell, his shrill scream was heard above the din of battle, inspiring his comrades to greater efforts and dauntless courage, until they became known as the "Invincibles."

On the 3d of October, 1862, at the battle of Corinth, the regiment was greatly alarmed for fear they had lost their mascot. Sterling Price, the Confederate General, had given orders that Old Abe must be shot or taken prisoner at any cost, saying he would rather capture that bird than a whole brigade. A continuous fire was directed toward him, and a minnie ball cut the string that confined him to his perch. He soared far away and disappeared in the heavens, but after a few moments his friends were greatly relieved to see him returning to his accustomed place. He was regarded with awe and dread by the opposing forces, and it is related that in one engagement when our men began to lose ground the eagle, seeing the danger, with a mighty effort broke the restraining cord, and flying directly into the Confederate lines flapped his wings in the face of the enemy and uttered his piercing screams till they broke in confusion and fled, when our conquering hero returned in triumph to his friends.

The case is on record where a Confederate soldier deserted to the Union ranks, giving as his reason that he could not fight against the American eagle.

In the memorable battle of Jackson, Miss., the soldier bird was in the front ranks with his regiment, and he bore

hungry, for the whole regiment would sometimes turn out to catch a rabbit for his supper.

The brilliant victory at Hurricane Creek, La., August 23, 1864, was a fitting termination to our hero's military career. He had been in the thick of the fight in twenty-five severe battles and a many skirmishes, but had never lost one drop of his royal blood.

When the term of enlistment had expired, and the eagle company was mustered out, the question naturally arose as to what should be done with the soldier bird. After some discussion it was voted to present him to the State of Wisconsin. Three years before, when entering upon new and untried experiences, he had excited great curiosity and interest, but his journey home, his head grown white in his country's service, was a triumphal march. He was received at Madison by Governor Lewis, with appropriate ceremonies, on September 26, 1864, and given a room at the capitol.

From that time until his death he was in constant demand at soldiers' reunions and public demonstrations, where he was always the centre of attraction. He attended the Sanitary Fair, at Chicago, in the winter of '64, and later the Soldiers' Home Fair, at Milwaukee, where the sale of his pictures, sketch of his life, quills, etc., netted large sums of money for the soldiers' relief fund.

He occupied a prominent position in Agricultural Hall at the Philadelphia Centennial, where he was constantly surrounded with crowds of admirers. During the winter of 1878-79 he spent two delightful months in Boston in the interest of the Old South Church.

Old Abe was a magnificent bird. His wings measured six feet and a half from tip to tip; his plumage was a beautiful chocolate with a golden luster, his tail white with black spots, and his head and neck a pure white.



The Soldiers of the Past.

I.

Strew garlands on their moulded clay,
The men of days gone by.
In hallowed ground they rest to-day
Beneath the summer sky.
No stain was on the flag they bore,
These men who wore the blue,
And proudly did the eagle soar
Above their ranks so true.

II.

None blush to-day for any deed
Done by those hero bands—
The men of every race and creed,
Who gave their hearts and hands.
No blood-red stain of murder done
Rests on their banners now,
Each dreams in peace o'er victories won,
Where valor kept its vow.

III.

Yes, fairest flowers will deck each grave
And tender hands will lay
The garden's treasures o'er the brave
This Decoration Day,
No tears for them, but tears of shame
For what the living do,
Whose deeds have blurred the Nation's
fame
And stained the coat of blue.
—J. P. O'M.

Memorial Day.

Old, old men in carriages, trundling along
so slow;
Old, old men a-marching, with the spirit of
long ago;
Old, old flags furled straitly, dreaming of
sword and shell;
All that is left of the old war, save the tale
the histories tell.

Young men marching briskly, all in their
khaki brown,
Heroes of Santiago or far Manila town.
Wounded, they never weakened. They suf-
fered and yet they sang,
And over the land long shackled the hymns
of freedom rang!

O white heads bowed and feeble! O brows
heads high and proud,
We love you and pray God bless you! we
who stand in the crowd,
And we thank the merciful Father that, all
our history through,
He has given us such a memory and such a
hope as you!

Youth's Companion.

The First Minnesota at Gettysburg.

The recent dedication of the monument, First Minnesota Regiment at Gettysburg, has called public attention to the fact that there are in history charges quite as terrible, interperid and bloody as that of Balaklava, made justly famous by Tennyson, and that the charge of the First Minnesota Regiment at Cemetery Ridge was one of them.

On this occasion a breach had been left between the Union forces of Hancock and Sickles, and the Confederates advanced to take advantage of it. The objective point was a battery which was covered by the First Minnesota Infantry. Reinforcements were on the way, but at the moment this regiment was the only one to stay the advance. Hancock, at the post of danger, looking over this little force of two hundred and sixty-two men, exclaimed to the leader:

"What regiment is this?"

"The First Minnesota."

"Colonel," said the General, pointing to the enemy, "charge and take those colors."

This was no blunder, like the order at Balaklava, but a desperate chance. The Minnesotans advanced in splendid order against a force vastly greater than their own; they did not recoil under a terrible fire that mowed them down; they hurled themselves on the run into the enemy; they were literally swallowed up in the Confederate ranks. The line of the enemy was broken, and fatally; for the movements which Hancock had in the meantime ordered succeeded in checking the advance.

After the fight was over, and the Cemetery Ridge had been saved to the Union forces, the First Minnesota—"all that was left of them"—came back with the flag of Wilcox's Confederate brigade, which was the one that Hancock had ordered the regiment to capture. But only forty-seven men returned!

Fifty-six of the two hundred and sixty-two were killed outright and nineteen were mortally wounded. One hundred and forty lay wounded on the field. Not one was taken prisoner.

The Light Brigade at Balaklava consisted of six hundred and seventy men. Of these all but one hundred and ninety-eight were killed or wounded—a loss of about seventy per cent.

The charge of the Minnesotans was the more brilliant, not only because it was more bloody, but because it effected its purpose.

Fate had selected the regiment for a sacrifice, and it went to the sacrifice with perfect willingness and unsurpassed intrepidity. Its deed deserves to be commemorated not only in granite, but in deathless verse.

262 went in.

56 killed.

19 mortally wounded.

40 lay wounded on the field.

47 returned with the flag.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 31.—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Missions in the island world.—Isa. xlii, 10-17; ix, 8, 9.

In connection with his prophecies concerning the extension of Christianity throughout the world Isaiah makes frequent reference to the island world. In the topical references he calls upon "the isles and the inhabitants thereof" to "sing unto the Lord a new song" and declares "surely the isles shall wait for me and the ships of Tarshish first to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the Lord thy God and to the Holy One of Israel, because He hath glorified thee." These and similar passages illustrate the fact that in the Christianization of the world its islands were to bear an important part.

The history of Christian missions has fulfilled the predictions of the prophet. Island missions have been prominent from the beginning. Christianity obtained its earliest and most enduring triumphs on the islands of the Mediterranean and all through its history island missions have been conspicuous. Paul's first stopping place on his first great missionary journey was on the island of Cyprus, and here he won his first distinguished convert to Christianity, Sergius Paulus, a Roman deputy. Since then Christian missions have extended throughout the island world, to the British isles, where they have been such a factor in the world's history; to "Greenland's icy mountains," to the East Indies, the West Indies, to Japan, to the New Hebrides, the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines, Madagascar, and the isles of every sea.

Missions in the island world have been unusually successful. They have had much to contend with. Nowhere have men become more degenerate than in the islands of the world. Here superstition, idolatry and very often cannibalism have existed. Morality has scarcely been known, and the standard of living has been the lowest, yet in spite of such conditions conspicuous success has been achieved. "The isles and the inhabitants thereof" seem to have been waiting for Christianity. The Christian missionary went to England and transformed the islands that have played such a part in the world's history. In less than fifty years Christian missions completely transformed the Sandwich Islands. From a barbarous, superstitious, idolatrous people, without any of the blessings and comforts of civilization, they were developed into a people with a Christian civilization to be proud of. The entire population was won for Christ, and mission work in the islands today is among the foreign and not the native population, and among the oriental nations none has so readily responded to the call of Christianity as the island empire of Japan. Looking back through the centuries of the past, we can see how truthfully the prophet spoke when he said, "Surely the isles wait for me."

But mission work in the island world is not all done. All the isles of the sea have not yet learned to sing the new song. They are waiting, they are calling, and to American Christians a part of the island world is calling particularly today. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are looking to us for the true gospel. Millions of islanders are waiting expectantly for us to send them the Saviour. What shall our answer be? It should be Paul's answer to Cyprus, Augustine's to England. We should send them the gospel, so that the isles and the inhabitants thereof can "sing unto the Lord a new song and His praise unto the end of the earth."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lxxii, 10; Isa. xli, 1-5; xlii, 1-4; li, 5; lii, 7; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 8; xlii, 1-12; Rev. xlii, 17.

Bible Study.

Christian Endeavor has always laid great stress on the necessity of systematic Bible study. The Bible study committee will find the following utterance of Rev. Dr. Chapman a help and an inspiration:

"It has been my privilege during the past nine years to be closely identified with a great company of men, both in evangelistic work and in the regular service of the church. I have in that time been brought in contact with many who, while they were Christians, were living far away from Christ, were not growing and were having an experience with which they were thoroughly dissatisfied, and in every case, when I have investigated the cause, I found that it was due to the fact that they were not students of the word of God. If it should be objected that so much of the time is taken up by business and its attendant responsibilities, my answer would be that those who have been most proficient in their knowledge of the Scriptures have become so because they have made time for communion with God and his word in the early hours of the day, or even the late hours of the night, and it has not infrequently been by the sacrifice of some special pleasure."

The Need of Reverence.

Reverence is the soul of religion. When that is gone, there is little left with which God can be pleased. Where nothing is sacred everything becomes common, even God himself.—Lutheran

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 31.—"Missionary Meeting; Work Among Heathen Women."

The moral character of any people is determined by its estimate of woman.

There is no surer clew in the historical study of human advancement than the regard for womanhood. Christian womanhood stands world-wide apart from and above heathen womanhood in any age or in any nation. The respect in which woman-kind are now held in Christian lands is not the same among all nationalities, but is alike in this—a far higher place is accorded them than in any pagan or Mohammedan communities.

Probably the lowest place in the scale of womanhood is reached in some parts of Africa on the east coast and back to the interior in the Portuguese possessions. Here her value is computed in cows, if she chances to be daughter of a chief. She is a slave, to be bought and sold at the caprice of her father or husband. She builds the hut, cultivates the soil with hard labor and cooks the meals for the man who owns her and to whom she bears children. The number he may own like her is limited only by his power to purchase. Slavery, polygamy and witchcraft preside in her world and make it a living hell when compared with the lot of Christian women in homes of love and purity.

The condition of woman in more civilized lands has some brighter features and yet is most pathetic in many particulars. Romantic love in those regions has no part in family life, and there is no conception of home as it is understood in Christian lands. There are many details of family life which appear in China and Japan and India and other lands which are valuable and should be preserved and adopted everywhere, but the foundations as a whole are inadequate to the fullest and highest development of womanly virtue and worth. The reverence for parents and influence of motherhood in the Chinese family, the unvarying politeness and patient obedience of Japan, the deep religiousness of the women of India are all admirable.

The work of Christian women for their heathen sisters, though but recently begun in any systematic manner, has made great advancement. It takes several forms. As important as any work is that of the medical missionaries. No such thing as medical science exists in any heathen country except as introduced by Christian physicians. Crudest quackery and superstition prevail among native practitioners. No male doctor is allowed in the orient to visit and examine a female patient. The medical woman missionary, with cures which to native minds seem truly miraculous, finds welcome everywhere and is able with medicines for bodily ills to also carry the good tidings for sin-cursed souls.

Next to the curse of disease lies the curse of ignorance and idleness. These prevail in all heathendom. Education gives occupation to the idle mind, fills life with new and higher ideals and incentives. The school of all grades, from kindergarten to college, is lifting heathen womanhood into a new world of being.

Greater than either of these agencies, however, is the direct preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ, which for the first time in all the ages gives to them an idea of future blessedness for woman and a life of love and happiness on earth. God speed the holy work for purer womanhood!

Christianity.

The thing Christianity is here to do is to make men right in their feelings. It may not always make people wise. It may not give them correct understanding of things nor attempt to. That quality of heart that Christianity aims to induce is something that correct understanding has almost nothing to do with. We know how much a child can love his mother without understanding his mother, without having ever in any way thought nicely and accurately about her. Indeed, it is his love for her that helps him to understand her a great deal more than it is his understanding of her that makes him love her.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.

Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is not for us to rejoice in or to fear. It may never come to us, and if it comes its bringings may be very different from our thought. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the good thereof. However trying today may be it can be endured for today, and tomorrow may be without trials. However joyous may be today tomorrow may be far better.—Sunday School Times.

Readiness to Die.

Readiness to die and the wish to die are not descriptive of the same state of mind. It ought to be assumed that every Christian is ready to die at whatever time and in whatever way God may appoint. The wish to die, on the other hand, is generally very far from being a healthy feeling. It usually indicates either feebleness or morbidness or must be attributed to cowardice. We are in the world not to be overcome by it, but to overcome it by carrying to it the gospel in Christ's name

GREAT ACTIVITY.

That is what there is in our Men's Suits of the \$10 to \$12 grade.

The funny man at the circus couldn't be more active than a line of all wool goods selling for such money as that.

There are better suits for more money and popular suits for the same money; but there are no better suits for \$10 and \$12 than you can buy right at our store to-day.

They will give you a lot for your money.

There are many suits in our store selling for \$5 and \$6; they look well and wear well; better try one of them if you would rather.

We want you to know what you are buying when you buy here and we want you to be satisfied with what you get.

When a man hasn't all the money he knows what to do with he spends it carefully. When he buys clothes for himself or his family he wants the kind that won't fail him when they are needed most.

The Stein-Bloch Suits.

They were recently gotten in. We don't want you to forget about them and when you are looking for a \$15 to \$20 suit, try it as the best of the kind for the money.

Their fit, style and finish are unrivaled even in suits costing \$20 to \$25. Made in the latest cuts; made of the most popular fabrics; made as a man's suit should be made.

Special Offer of Youths' Suits at Anniversary Prices.

Here is a great chance for the young man.

We have a lot of Youths' Suits, mostly in light colors. They are of the true \$7.50 to \$10 values.

We want the young men to come in and get them for \$5.60 and \$7.50 a piece.

They are excellent selling at the old prices and now they are all the more attractive.

The ages are 15 to 19 years and there is a good choice.

See them whether you buy or not, and if you see them you will want one.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

The mothers in and around Huntingdon who have eligible boys to dress this summer will do well to think about our Wash Suits for children.

We have spoken of them before, but they are well worth another talk. So neat and gay. Some plain while others in colors. Prices 37c, 50c, 69c, 87c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Wash Pants are 12c a pair.

SPLENDID SUITS FOR BOYS.

Our Boys' Suits are a comfort to the boy because they fit well and look well, and they are a comfort to the mother because they don't rip, don't tear and are good wearers.

Styles in Norfolk and Sailor Blouses. Three-piece suits and double-breasted styles. Every suit has been reduced 25 per cent., except those left from last season and they are selling at half price.

STRAW HAT TIME.

It's almost here and so are the hats. A great supply of all styles and all prices from 10c to \$3.00 a piece. Straw hats for men, boys and children.

We give trading stamps.

Hugo Mayer, GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

and illustrating the gospel in our lives, as Christ did in His life. This assuredly is enough for which to live.—Examiner.

From Everlasting to Everlasting.

From whatever angle the love of Christ is regarded it is unspeakable. It is unspeakable in its length; it had no beginning; it knows no break; it has no end. The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting. It is unspeakable in its breadth; it includes each and all; it is like a benediction upon every soul; it is unspeakable in its depth; it saves to the uttermost, and it is unspeakable in its height; it makes us joint heirs with Christ, kings and priests with God forever.—A. J. F. Behrends.

The History of the Redeemer's Love.

Consider the history of the Redeemer's love and a thousand enchanting acts of affection will suggest themselves, all of which have had for their design the weaving of the heart into Christ and the intertwining of the thoughts and emotions of the renewed soul with the mind of Jesus.—Spurgeon.

Beyond Today.

If we could see beyond today
As God can see;
If all the clouds should roll away,
The shadows flee,
O'er present griefs we would not fret,
Each sorrow we would soon forget,
For many joys are waiting yet
For you and me.

If we could know beyond today,
As God doth know,
Why dearest treasures pass away
And tears must flow,
And why the darkness leads to light,
Why dreary paths will soon grow bright!
Some day life's wrongs will be made right;
Faith tells us so.

If we could see, if we could know,
We often say!
But God in love a veil doth throw
Across our way;
We cannot see what lies before,
And so we cling to Him the more;
He leads us till this life is o'er;
Trust and obey.

—Christian Work.

All to Thee.

God knows all and yet is the God of hope. Bless him that He was the Lord of Jacob and the Friend of Peter. He is my Friend too. God is all to thee. If thou be hungry, He is bread; if thirsty, He is water; if in darkness, He is light; if naked, He is a robe of immortality.—St. Augustine.

EACH SUCCEEDING SEASON

FINDS US WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overalls & Blouses

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

WE THANK you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

OUR BEST BOW

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we greet you at the Diamond Shoe Store and Repair Shop, at junction of Main and Chestnut streets, in Mapleton Borough, Pa., where you will find

A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men, Women, Boys and Misses, Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

Repairing

Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

McCARL & HENDERSON.

Oct. 20, 1902.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opened a new Furniture Store above Longacre's Store, Mount Union,

where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regular trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.